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XVII—TECHNICAL TERMS IN RUELLIUS' DIOSCORIDES. *—T. A. SPRAGUE.

The publication of the present paper completes an arduous task undertaken several years ago. Together with the companion glossaries of botanical terms used by Pliny, Isidorus and Albertus Magnus, it contains materials for a history of botanical terminology from the first to the sixteenth century of the Christian era, and affords a basis for the interpretation of the Latin descriptions of plants given in the sixteenth-century herbals. In order to make the glossary more complete and more generally useful, various medical and pharmaceutical terms have also been included.

The *Materia Medica* of Dioscorides, in addition to being the main source of our knowledge of the vegetable drugs employed under the early Roman Empire, casts interesting side-lights on daily life during that period. That the Romans used small lengths of cane (*calamuli*) for brushing their teeth, is shown by an incidental remark of Dioscorides, that the green twigs of *Pistacia Lentiscus* were employed instead of little canes for this purpose: "Virentes surculi calamulorum vice dentibus repurgandis affricantur" (Diosc. Mat. Med., ed. Ruellius, lib. i. cap. 88).

A henna-shampoo, used for dyeing the hair yellow or reddish, was obtained by pounding up henna leaves which had been previously macerated in the juice of soapwort (*Saponaria officinalis*): "Capillum ruffant trita folia, quae in radiculae succo maduerint" (l.c. 126); "Luteos reddunt capillos trita et illita folia, quae in struthii succo maduerint" (Diosc. Mat. Med., ed. Sprengel, lib. i. cap. 125). Other yellow hair-dyes were yielded by *Rhamnus infectorius* (Ruellius op. cit. i. 134), *Zizyphus Lotus* (l.c. 173), and *Xanthium strumarium* (iv. 139), and various black hair-dyes were also in use, obtained from *Acacia vera* (i. 135), *Quercus Ilex* (i. 146), oak galls (i. 148), *Rhus coriaria* (i. 149), *Myrtus communis* (i. 157), *Hedera Helix* (ii. 199), *Salvia* sp. (iii. 38), and *Sambucus Ebulus* (iv. 185). Eyebrows and eyelashes were blackened by vegetable soots obtained by burning the resin of certain Coniferae (i. 86, 94). Oil made from wild olives

* See "Botanical terms in Pliny's Natural History" (K.B. 1933, 30); "Botanical terms in Isidorus" (l.c. 401); "Botanical terms in Albertus Magnus" (l.c. 440); "Plant Morphology in Albertus Magnus" (l.c. 431).

was used to prevent the falling of hair, and to keep it from prematurely turning gray (i. 34), and a hair tonic was made from myrrh and ladanum mixed with myrtle oil and wine (i. 77, 130). Bears' grease was said to make hair grow again (ii. 86). A creamy extract of fenugreek flour was employed for cleansing the hair (ii. 112).

Among the numerous specifics for clearing and beautifying the complexion were Sicyonian oil (i. 35), almond oil (i. 39), mastic oil (i. 50), oil of fenugreek (i. 56), oil of bitter almonds (i. 178), the fat of geese and poultry (ii. 77), lizard dung (ii. 90), Sardinian honey (ii. 92), bitter vetch flour (ii. 119), lupin flour (ii. 120), and the juice of the gourd, *Cucurbita Pepo* (ii. 151). The latex of *Euphorbia Characias*, mixed with oil, was used as a depilatory (iv. 169).

Then as now, cosmetics and medicines were largely prepared side by side, and sold in the same shop. According to Wootton (Chronicles of Pharmacy, 1, 94), *seplasia* was the ordinary name for a druggist's shop, and those who kept them were called *seplasiarii* or *pigmentarii*. Originally the seplasiarii were ointment-makers, while the pigmentarii sold dyes and colours, but the two designations seem to have become more or less interchangeable, and *pigmenta* came to include drugs as well as pigments.

The relations subsisting between the physicians and the druggists appear to have been much the same in ancient Rome and sixteenth-century Germany, judging from parallel passages in Pliny's Natural History and Fuchs's Historia, even allowing for a certain amount of plagiarism on the part of the latter writer. Dioscorides, in the introduction to his *Materia Medica*, states that the physicians of the Asclepiad school who wrote on drugs gave only a superficial account of their properties and diagnostic characters, and that they confused one drug with another. Pliny mentions that the physicians of his day knew nothing about the compounding of certain classes of medicaments and entrusted these matters to the seplasiarii, who supplied spoiled or adulterated drugs: "Atque haec omnia medici (quod pace eorum dixisse liceat) ignorant, pars major et nomina: in tantum a conficiendis medicaminibus absunt, quod esse proprium medicinae solebat. Nunc quoties incidere in libellos, componere ex his volentes aliqua, hoc est, impendio miserorum experiri commentaria, credunt seplasiae omnia fraudibus corrumpenti. Jam quidem facta emplastra et collyria mercantur: tabesque mercium, aut fraus seplasiae sic exteritur" (Plin. Hist. Nat., ed. Harduinus, 2, 661: 1723). Fuchs states that hardly one out of a hundred contemporary physicians in Germany had an accurate knowledge of even a few kinds of plants, and that they thought this kind of information did not concern them and was beneath their dignity; hence they left the study of medicinal plants to the druggists and the superstitious and foolish old peasant women (Fuchs, Historia, fol. 3 verso: 1542).

The extent to which falsification of medicaments was practised in the time of Dioscorides may be judged from the fact that he

mentions particular methods of adulteration or substitution and means of detecting them in fifteen out of his first 83 chapters. The root of *phu* (*Valeriana Dioscoridis*), for example, was adulterated with that of *ruscus* (*Ruscus aculeatus*), which might be detected by being hard and difficult to break and by the absence of a pleasant smell. Frankincense was adulterated with pine resin and gum.

Over forty chapters of the *Materia Medica* are devoted to the preparation of oils and unguents. Astringents, known as *spissamenta* (σπύσματα) were added in order to preserve and thicken the oil, and to make it more retentive of the desired perfumes, which were supplied by the addition of various *odoramenta*. Further details are given by Sprengel (*Diosc. Mat. Med.*, ed. Sprengel, 2, 367). The word *spissamentum* is, by a curious error, translated as "a stopple, plug" in Lewis and Short's *Latin Dictionary* (1922), but the corresponding word in the Greek text, namely σπύμμα, is correctly rendered as "an astringent esp. used for thickening oil that it may retain scent better" in Liddell and Scott's *Greek-English Lexicon*.

Among the various forms of medicament were *acopa*, *cataplasmata*, *malagmata*, *eclegmata* and *catapotia*. An *acopum* was a liniment, which might be either soothing or stimulating in its action. *Cataplastmata* were either plasters or poultices, and *malagmata* were emollient poultices. An *electuary* or *looch*, that is, a thick syrup to be swallowed slowly, was known as an *eclegma*. *Catapotia* were pills, and if composed of some irritant substance, they were coated with wax or honey (Ruellius, op. cit. iv. 169). The use of *Mandragora* as an anaesthetic in cases of amputation or cautery is mentioned by Dioscorides: "Obdormescit enim homo, eo fere quo comederit habitu, sensus impos, ternis quaternisque ex quo data est horis. Hac medici utuntur, cum scindendi, urendique necessitas adest" (iv. 179).

Medicinal drinking-cups were made of the wood of *Tamarix gallica*, in the belief that liquid which had stood in them was beneficial in diseases of the spleen: "Potorios calices e caudice lienosis molliuntur, quo datus in his potus proficiat" (i. 118). An interesting parallel is afforded by the drinking-cups made from the so-called *lignum nephriticum*, "which was celebrated throughout Europe in the sixteenth, seventeenth and the early part of the eighteenth centuries [sic], not only for its reputed virtues but on account of the strange colour phenomena displayed by its infusion in spring water" (Safford in *Ann. Rep. Smithsonian. Inst.* 1915, 271). The wood was obtained from *Eysenhardtia polystachya* (Mexico) and *Pterocarpus indica* (Philippines), but the famous drinking-cups appear to have been made exclusively from the latter. Water left standing in them acquired a brilliant blue fluorescence, and was in high repute as a specific against diseases of the kidneys.

Among the more valuable drugs described by Dioscorides were Aconite, Opium, Liquorice, Colocynth, Henbane, Castor Oil, Colchicum, Aloes and Squill. Of minor importance but still in use, and

included in the British Pharmaceutical Codex, 1934, were Staves-acre, Marshmallow, Rue, Mastic, Pomegranate Root Bark. Elaterrum, Dill, Anise, Coriander, Fennel, Hemlock, White Horehound, Pennyroyal, Rosemary, Lavender, Psyllium, Mezereon, Orris, Saffron, White Hellebore and Couch Grass. Couch grass is still used as a demulcent diuretic, and Pomegranate Root Bark is still employed in the form of a decoction to expel tape-worm.

Remedies for diseases of women are perhaps first in point of numbers, and numerous specifics for procuring abortion are mentioned. Next come drugs used in affections of the urinogenital tract, and palliatives for stomach-ache and intestinal pains (*tormina*). The prevalence in southern Europe and the Near East of diseases of the eyes and skin is reflected in the large number of remedies for complaints of this nature. The frequent mention of specifics for reducing the spleen is interesting in connection with the theory that chronic malaria was an important factor in the decline and fall of the Roman Empire. Palliatives for toothache included Colocynth, the resin of *cancamum* (*Commiphora* sp.), the bark of *platanus* (*Platanus orientalis*) macerated in vinegar, a decoction of tamarisk (*Tamarix gallica*) leaves mixed with wine, oak-galls, the resin of *Rhus coriaria*, a decoction of the bark and leaves of the mulberry, the latex of the fig, that of *Euphorbia Characias* mixed with oil, a decoction in vinegar of the roots of *Rumex* spp., a decoction of the root of *asparagus* (*Asparagus acutifolius*) and of that of *plantago* (*Plantago* spp.). The sediment of olive oil (*amurca*), mixed with the juice of unripe grapes, and cooked to the consistency of honey, was smeared on decayed teeth in order to loosen them.

A kind of beer, called zythum or zythus (ζύθος), was prepared in Egypt from barley, and Dioscorides states that ivory when macerated in it was rendered more easily workable. This passage is especially interesting in connection with the large slabs of ivory known to have been used by ancient artists, and the assumption that these artists possessed a method of softening, bending and flattening the substance, the secret of which has now been lost (see Chambers Encyclopaedia, 6, 257 : 1906). A learned commentary on zythus is given by Sprengel (Diosc. Mat. Med. ed. Sprengel, 2, 454 : 1830). The passage in Dioscorides was misunderstood by Ruellius (ii. 96). Sprengel translates it : "Tractabile ebur redditur eo maceratum." The Greek text accepted by Wellmann (Dioscurides. Mat. Med. ii. 87) is as follows :—"εὐεργής δὲ καὶ ὁ ἐλέφας γίνεται βρεχόμενος αὐτῷ."

Comparatively few superstitious practices are recorded by Dioscorides. In view of the widespread survival at the present day, particularly in the East, of a belief in the potency of amulets and mascots, it is not surprising to find *anchusa alia* (*Echium* sp.) mentioned by Dioscorides as an amulet against snake-bite, and *polemonia* (a plant of doubtful identity) as an amulet against the bites of scorpions. The juice of *anchusa alia*, if spat into a serpent's mouth, was said to kill it. The third joint (from the ground) of the

stem of vervain (*Verbena supina*) was used as a remedy for tertian fevers, and the fourth joint for quartan fevers. Great precautions were taken when digging up black hellebore (*Helleborus officinalis*), lest the act should be observed by an eagle, when death would follow.

Turning now to the technical terms employed by Ruellius, the need for a glossary is due to several causes:—(1) Certain of his terms for parts of the human body now denote quite different parts. Thus by *arteria* he meant, not an artery, but the windpipe; *vena*, instead of being a vein, was a urinary passage; and *nervus* was a tendon, not a nerve.—(2) Some words which are now botanical terms were used by Ruellius with their original common meaning: *funiculus*, as a cord or thong; *pistillum* as a pestle; *pollen*, as flour or powder; and *ramenta* as scrapings or shavings.—(3) Various modern botanical terms were employed by him in several, or sometimes many, different morphological senses, examples being *acinus*, *ala*, *calyculus*, *calyx*, *capitulum*, *cortex*, *corymbus*, *flos*, *folium*, *folliculus*, *nucleus*, *putamen*, *semen*, *siliqua* and *umbella*.—(4) Ruellius in various instances used several different terms for the same morphological entity. Thus the drupe of *Rhus* was an *acinus*, while that of *Prunus* was a *bacca* or *pomum*. An umbel was termed by him *corymbus*, *caput*, *capitulum*, *calyx* and *muscarium* in addition to *umbella*. A capsule might be *caput*, *capitulum*, *calyx* (all three terms being applied to that of *Papaver*), *folliculus* or *siliqua*. A tendril was *capreolus* or *clavicula* or *pampinus*.—(5) The mediaeval spelling adopted by Ruellius in many instances is apt to disguise the words concerned. The letter "e" was frequently replaced by "ae" as in *aedere*, *caera*, *haerba*, *praelum*, *procaerus*, *quaercus*; "i" and "y" are sometimes interchanged as in *cariota* and *desyderare*, as well as in *sylvestris*; "t" or "s" may become "c", as in *duricia*, *spacium* and *ceu*; *omnes* and *tres* become *omneis* and *treis*. The spellings *praestis* and *syncaerus* represent *pristis* and *sincerus* respectively, and *rufus* is spelt *ruffus*. Ruellius, however, was not always consistent: thus he had both *spacium* and *spatium*, and *sepes* as well as *saepes*.

The precise connotation of the various terms employed by Ruellius has been determined in the following way. Where the meaning was not obvious, the first step was to identify the plant concerned. Here recourse was had in the first instance to Sprengel's commentary (*Diosc. Mat. Med.*, ed. Sprengel, 2, 339–675: 1830), which is more reliable than the list of identifications appended to Daubeny's *Lectures on Roman Husbandry* (1857). Where apparently the same plant was mentioned by Theophrastus, the list of identifications by Thiselton-Dyer in Hort's edition of Theophrastus (2, 437–493: 1916) was consulted. Goodyer's English translation, published by Gunther (1934), was very helpful, the reproductions of the drawings in the Vienna Codex being especially valuable. A few identifications have been obtained from the section "Flora" written by Thiselton-Dyer in Whibley, *Companion to Greek Studies*, ed. 3 (1916), 52–68, and from the corresponding section, by the same

writer, in Sandys, *Companion to Latin Studies*, ed. 3 (1921), 66-89. Thiselton-Dyer's learned paper "On some ancient plant-names" (*Journal of Philology*, 33, 195-207, 34, 78-96, 290-312) contains critical identifications of 26 plant-names mentioned in the ancient Greek writers. Isolated determinations have also been obtained from other sources.

Where the exact meaning of a Latin word, as employed by Ruellius, could not be obtained from Lewis and Short's Latin Dictionary, the corresponding word in the Greek text (in Sprengel's edition) was looked up in Liddell and Scott's Greek-English Lexicon.

The meaning of each word has been checked by study of the context in each of the passages cited, and different shades of meaning are indicated wherever they have been noted. The writer will be glad to receive notes of any mistakes that may be detected in the list, as it is too much to hope that none will be found in a work of this comprehensive character.

As the numbering of the chapters of Dioscorides given by Ruellius differs considerably from the numbering in Goodyer's translation and from that adopted in Sprengel's edition, an index of the corresponding numbers in these three works is supplied for purposes of cross-reference, under the initial letters R (Ruellius), G (Goodyer, ed. Gunther), S (Sprengel). The chapters in this index are arranged according to Ruellius, so that in each table the R numbers run consecutively. After each R number (or series) are placed the corresponding G and S numbers, separated by colons where they differ. Thus, in the table of "Ruellius, liber primus," the entry "RGS 1-11" means that the first 11 chapters of the first book are numbered alike in the three editions concerned. The entry "R 14, 15 : GS 13" shows that chapters 14 and 15 of Ruellius taken together correspond to chapter 13 both in Goodyer and Sprengel. The entry "R 16-19 : GS-2" indicates that the corresponding number in Goodyer and Sprengel for any of the chapters 16-19 in Ruellius may be obtained by subtracting 2 : thus R 18 corresponds to GS 16. In the table of "liber tertius," "R 88-128 : G+2 : S-8" means that 2 must be added or 8 subtracted to obtain the corresponding numbers in Goodyer or Sprengel respectively : thus R 95 is the equivalent of G 97 and S 87.

Without such a "concordance" it is sometimes difficult to find the corresponding chapters in the three editions, since different names are frequently adopted by Ruellius, Goodyer and Sprengel. Thus "Alsine," R iv. 89, G iv. 87, is the equivalent of "Myosotis," S ii. 214 partim ; and "Verbenaca" Ruellius corresponds to "Peristereon" Goodyer, and "Verbena" Sprengel.

Ruellius, liber primus.

RGS 1-11 ; R 12, 13 : GS 12 ; R 14, 15 : GS 13 ; R 16-19 : GS-2 ;
R 20, 21, 22 : GS 18 ; R 23-32 : GS-4 ; R 33 : GS 29, 30 ; R 34 :
GS 31, 32 ; R 35 : GS 33 ; R 36 : GS 34, 35, 36 ; RGS 37-39 ; R 40 :
GS 40, 41 ; R 41 : GS 42 ; R 42 ("40") : GS 43 ; R 43-75 : GS+1 ;

R 76 : GS post 76 ; RGS 77-85 ; R 86 : GS 86, 87 ; R 87-90 : GS+1 ;
 R 91 : GS 92, 93 ; R 92-100 : GS+2 ; R 101, 102 : GS 103 ; R 103 :
 GS 104 ; R 104-106 : GS 105 ; R 107, 108 : GS 106 ; R 109-111 :
 GS-2 ; R 112 : G 110 : S 111 ; R 113 : G 111 : S 112 ; R 114 :
 G 112 : S 113 ; R 115 : G 113 : S 110 ; R 116-134 : GS-2 ; R 135,
 136 : GS 133 ; R 137 : G 134 : S 140 ; R 138 : G 135 : S 134 ; R 139 :
 G 136 : S 135 ; R 140 (" 160 ") : G 137, 138 : S 136, 137 ; R 141 :
 G 139 : S 138 ; R 142 : G 140 : S 139 ; R 143-182 : GS-2 ; R 183 :
 GS 181, 182 ; R 184 : GS 183, 184 ; R 185 : GS 185, 186 ; R 186 :
 GS 187 ; R 187 : G 188 : S sub ii. 205 ; R 188 : GS iv. 73.

Ruellius, liber secundus.

RGS 1-49 ; R 50 : GS 51 ; R 51 : GS 50 ; RGS 52-85 ; R 86 :
 GS 86-94 ; R 87 (" 88 ") : GS 95 ; R 88-90 : GS+8 ; R 91 :
 GS 99, 100 ; R 92 : GS 101-104 ; R 93-119 : GS+12 ; R 120 :
 GS 132, 133 ; R 121 : GS 134, 135 ; R 122 (" 22 ") : GS 136 ;
 R 123-126 : GS+14 ; R 127 : GS 142 ; R 128 : GS 141 ; R 129 :
 G iv. 124 : S iv. 122 ; R 130-136 : GS+13 ; R 137 : G 151 : S* ;
 R 138 : GS 150 ; R 139-183 : G+13 : S+12 ; R 184 : G 196 bis :
 S 196 ; R 185-187 : GS+12 ; R 188 : GS 201 ; R 189 : GS 200 ;
 R 190-192 : GS + 12 ; R 193 : G 205 : S 205 p.p. ; R 194 : GS 206 ;
 R 195 : GS 207 ; R 196 : G 208 ; S 208 p.p. ; R 197 : G 208 bis :
 S 208 p.p. ; R 198-202 : GS+11 ; R 203, 204 : GS 214 ; R 205-207 :
 GS+10.

Ruellius, liber tertius.

RGS 1-3 ; R⁴ : G⁴ : S 4 p.p. ; R 5 : G 5, 6 : S 4 p.p. ; R 6-17 :
 G+1 : S-1 ; R 18 : G 19 : S 17 p.p. ; R 19 : G 20 : S 17 p.p. ;
 R 20-25 : G+1 : S-2 ; R 26 : G 27, 28 : S 24, 25 ; R 27-34 :
 G+2 : S-1 ; R 35 : G 37 : S 34 p.p. ; R 36 : G 38 : S 34 p.p. ;
 R 37 : G 39 : S 34 p.p. ; R 38 : G 40 : S 35 ; R 39 : G 41 : S 36 p.p. ;
 R 40 : G 42 : S 36 p.p. ; R 41-45 : G+2 : S-4 ; R 46 : G 45 :
 S 41 bis ; R 47-65 : G+2 : S-5 ; R 66 : G 68 (erroneously
 headed " Kuminon agrion ") : S 61 ; R 67 : G 69 (erroneously
 headed " Kuminon emeron ") : S 62 ; R 68-81 : G+2 : S-5 ; R 82 :
 G 84 : S 77 p.p. ; R 83 : G 85 : S 77 p.p. ; R 84 : G 86 : S 78 ; R 85 :
 G 87 : S 79 p.p. ; R 86 : G 88 : S 79 p.p. ; R 87 : G 89 : S 79 p.p. ;
 R 88-128 : G+2 : S-8 ; R 129, 130 : G 131 : S 121 ; R 131 :
 G 132 : S 122 (" 120 ") ; R 132-134 : G+1 : S-9 ; R 135, 136,
 137 : G 136 : S 126 ; R 138-165 : G-1 : S-11 ; R 166 : G 166 :
 S 156 ; R 167 : G 165 : S 155 ; R 168-177 : G-1 : S-11.

Ruellius, liber quartus.

RGS 1 ; R 2, 3 : GS 2 ; R 4-7 : GS-1 ; R 8, 9 : GS 7 ;
 R 10-16 : GS-2 ; R 17 : G 15 : S 15 p.p. ; R 18 : G 15_B : S 15 p.p. ;
 R 19-41 : GS-3 ; R 42 : GS 39, 86 ; R 43 : GS-3 ; R 89 :

* This chapter does not seem to occur in Sprengel's edition: it is
 evidently an expanded version of R. iv. 92 p.p. : G iv. 91 : S sub iv. 89.

G 87 : S ii. 214 p.p.; R 90 : G 88 : S 87 ; R 91 : G 89 : S 88 ; R 92 : G 90, 91 : S 89 ; R 93-154 : G—1 : S—3 ; R 155 : G 154 : S 152 p.p.; R 156 : G 155 p.p.; S 152 p.p.; R 157 : G 155 p.p.: S 152 p.p.; R 158-161 : G—2 : S—5 ; R 162 (cf. ii. 188) : GS ii. 201 ; R 163-167 : G—3 ; S—6 ; R 168 : G 165 (1 p.p.) : S 162 (1 p.p.) ; R 169 : G 165 (1 p.p.) : S 162 (1 p.p.) ; R 170 : G 165 (2) : S 162 (2) ; R 171 : G 165 (5) ; S 162 (3) ; R 172 : G 165 (4) : S 162 (4) ; R 173 : G 165 (3) : S 162 (5) ; R 174 : G 165 (6) : S 162 (6) ; R 175 : G 165 (7) : S 162 (7) ; R 176-205 : G—10 : S—13.

Ruellius, liber quintus.

RGS 1-6 ; R 7 : GS 7-14 ; R 8-30 : GS+7 ; R 31 : GS 38, 39 ; R 32-67 : GS+8 ; R 68 : GS 76, 77 ; R 69-105 : GS+9 ; R 106 : G 115 : S 115 p.p.; R 107 : G 116 : S 115 p.p.; R 108-174 : G+9 : S+8.

GLOSSARY*

ā, āb (*special meaning*), towards, on the side of, iii. 124 : “*Folia ei sunt . . . subalbida a terra, superne virentia*”, its leaves are whitish beneath, green above.

ābīgēre, to drive away, iv. 182.

abstergēre, to dry up, wipe off, cleanse, remove, brush off, i. 39, 56, 130, 131, 149.

absūmēre, to reduce, remove, i. 2, 118 ; ii. 183, 184.

ācerbus, harsh, sour, iv. 105.

ācētābŭlum, lit. a vessel for vinegar, hence a liquid measure, about $\frac{1}{8}$ pint, ii. 173 ; iii. 50 ; iv. 28, 67, 70, 155, 189.

ācētum, vinegar, i. 1, 105, 115, 178 ; v. 14.

ācīnōsus, berry-like, grape-like, i. 9 ; iv. 184.

ācīnus, lit. (1) a berry, esp. that of the grape, *Vitis vinifera*, iii. 93 ; iv. 183 ; v. 2, 3 ; hence (2) any small fleshy fruit, seed or infructescence, e.g. the berry of *Loranthus europaeus*, iii. 102 ; of *Smilax aspera*, iv. 145 ; of *Physalis Alkekengi*, iv. 75 ; of *Hedera*, ii. 199 ; the “berry” (drupe) of *Sambucus nigra* and *S. Ebulus*, iv. 185 ; the drupe of *Rhus coriaria*, i. 149, 182 ; the fleshy seed of *Punica Granatum*, i. 153 ; the berry-like female spike of *Ephedra distachya*, iv. 54.

ācōpum, a soothing or stimulating liniment, i. 24, 49, 64, 79, 90, 108 ; iii. 45.—“A stimulating or anodyne liniment, almost of the consistence of an ointment,” Wootton, ii. 279.

ācor, lit. a sour taste, sourness, hence (1) sourness of smell, i. 21 ; (2) sourness due to putrefaction, i. 157, 162 ; ii. 111 ; (3) sourness of the stomach, v. 5.

ācŭlēātus, (1) spiny, prickly, i. 123 ; ii. 192 ; iii. 12 ; iv. 145 ; (2) stinging, ii. 131.

* The numbers refer to the book and chapter in Dioscorides, ed. Ruellius: thus “iii. 124” means Book 3, Chapter 124.

- ăcŭlēus*, a spine, i. 121.
- ădēps*, lard, suet, soft animal fat, i. 181, 184 ; ii. 86 ; iii. 5 ; iv. 44.
- ădhībēre*, to use, apply, i. 118.
- ădīmēre*, to remove, i. 5 ; iii. 5.
- admiñicŭlum*, a support, iv. 16, 195.
- admōtus*, applied (to), i. 1, 63, 140.
- adnascens*, growing on, i.e. lateral, ii. 173 : " sesquipedali cauliculo, tenui, non sine adnascentibus ramis."
- adnātum*, a lateral or subsidiary shoot, iii. 7, 78 ; iv. 29.
- adnātus*, lit. growing on, hence lateral, iv. 65.
- ădđlescēre*, to grow up, grow, iv. 63 : " Palmi altitudine et interdum amplius adolescit."
- ăduncus*, hooked, curved into a hook, ii. 192 : " Spinas ut rubus habet, in hami modum aduncas."
- adversāri*, (1) to be bad for, i. 40, 90, 106, 141, 160 : " Siliquae recentes stomacho adversantur " ; (2) to counteract, i. 123 : " Serpentium ictibus adversatur."
- adversus*, against, i.e. as a remedy for, i. 50, 57 ; ii. 112 ; iv. 1, 74 : " Valet succus eius adversus ignem sacrum."
- aedēre*, to put forth, iii. 44, 116, 121 bis ; iv. 82, 125 : " Caulem aedit quadrangulum, digiti longitudine."
- aegrē*, with difficulty, i. 1 ; iv. 65 : " Aegre propter duriciam tunditur."
- aestŭāre*, to burn (esp. of the stomach), i. 162 : " Cruda [cotonea] cataplasmatibus adiiciuntur, ad cohibendam alvum, aut si stomachus aestuet " ; ii. 146 ; iii. 6 ; iv. 74, 123.
- aestŭātio*, (1) a burning fever, i. 151 ; (2) a burning pain, ii. 138 : " Stomachi et intestinum aestuationem, fluctionesque mulcet."
- aestus*, midday heat, iv. 146 : " Hac smilace quadam topiariorum arte, tentoria contra aestus molestiam factitantur."
- afferre*, (1) to bring, import, iii. 2 : " Provenit in iis quae supra bosphorum sunt regionibus, ex quibus affertur " ; hence (2) to cause, produce, i. 150 : " Capitis dolorem afferunt."
- affŭsus*, poured on, i. 140.
- agnātum*, a lateral shoot or branch, hence a pedicel of a corymb, ii. 161.
- agnātus*, lit. growing on, hence lateral, i. 31 ; ii. 126 ; iii. 53.
- agrestis*, wild, uncultivated, i. 143.
- ăla*, lit. a wing, hence (1) an armpit, i. 157 ; (2) an axil, iii. 85 ; 109, 155 ; iv. 74, 106, 139 ; (3) an axillary branch, ii. 207 ; iii. 128 ; (4) a peduncle, iii. 130 ; (5) ray of inflorescence of *Euphorbia Lathyris*, iv. 177 ; (6) ochrea of *Polygonum Hydropiper*, ii. 178.
- ălărŭm sĭnus*, an axil, angle between stem and leaf, ii. 204 ; iii. 12.
- albĭcāre*, to be white, ii. 173 : " Flos albicat."
- albŭgo*, a white spot on the eye, i. 143.
- ălĕre*, to feed, nourish, ii. 95, 121, 122, 127.
- allĭcēre* (*somnum*), to induce (sleep), i. 63 ; to attract, iv. 114 :

"Nonnulli quod apes alliciat, prope alvearia serunt."

alvĕārium, a beehive, iv. 114.

alvus, bowels, i. 135: "Citam alvum supprimit aut potus aut inditus"; i. 160: "Alvum solvunt."

ambĭtus, (1) circumference, outline, iii. 71: "folia ex intervallis habet divisa in ambitu"; iii. 123, 155: "floribus . . . forinsecus orbiculato ambitu"; iv. 1; (2) margin, edge, i. 149; iv. 185: "foliis . . . in ambitu serratis"; (3) *per ambĭtum*, towards the circumference, outside, iii. 156: "flore per ambĭtum albo, intus melino."

ambustum, a burn, i. 81, 109, 126; ii. 199; iv. 164.

āmūrca, the lees or dregs of olive oil, i. 134, 137.

ānhĕlātor, a gasping or asthmatic person, i. 184.

antĕrior (*pars fōlii*), ventral or upper (surface of a leaf), iii. 120: "folia . . . quae parte anteriore laevia cernuntur, a tergo autem pensiles quasi vermiculos ostendunt."

anthĕra, a medicine composed of flowers, i. 132: "Misceri solent . . . compositionibus quas antheras vocant."

antĭquus, of long standing, chronic, iv. 105: "Decoctum . . . antiquae tussi auxiliatur."

appendĭcŭla rāmŭlārĭs, petiole of a palmate or trifoliolate leaf, iii. 121: "Frutex . . . virgas habens . . . e quibus enascuntur appendiculae, quae in terna singulis germinationibus exeunt folia."

āqua caelestis, rainwater, i. 61, 64, 153, 157.

āqua mulsa, hydromel, honey-water, i. 122, 181; iv. 186.

arbuscŭla, a small tree, shrub, i. 149.

arcĕre, to hinder, prevent, i. 34.

ardor, a burning or intense pain, v. 1.

ārescĕre, to become dry, iv. 151.

āridus, dry, withered, i. 186.

ārista, an awn, iv. 140.

arquātus, having jaundice, iv. 144.

artĕria, the wind-pipe, i. 125, 184; ii. 166; iii. 6; iv. 68, 182 bis.

articŭlus, (1) a joint of the body, i. 3; iv. 73; (2) a node of a rhizome of *Agropyrum repens*, iv. 33; (3) a node of an aerial stem of *Rubia tinctorum*, iii. 161.

artus, a joint of the body, i. 135, 152, 157.

arvum, a ploughed field, arable land, iv. 71.

aspārāgus, a tender young shoot or sprout of *Brassica Rapa*, ii. 121; of *Bryonia dioica*, iv. 194.

asper, rough, rough-haired, e.g. the leaves of *Inula Helenium*, i. 31, and the stem of *Papaver dubium*, iv. 67.

asservāre, to preserve, keep good, i. 59; iv. 139.

assŭla, a chip, splinter, i. 131.

assŭlātĭm, in chips, splinters, bits, pieces, i. 34.

assŭmĕre, (1) to take (an amount or quantity), i. 61, 64; (2) to take (as a medicine or food), i. 178; ii. 119.

ātrāmentum, a black pigment: *ātrāmentum librārium* seu *scrip-tōrium*, a black pigment for making ink, i. 86, 91; iii. 25; v. 174;

ātrāmentum sūtōrium, shoemaker's blacking, i. 86, 184 ; iii. 10, 93 ; v. 174.

auricūla, the external ear, iii. 28.

āversus, lit. turned away, hence (of leaves), on the back, beneath, iv. 142 : "foliis . . . quae superne virent, aversaque candidiora spectantur."

axungia, grease, fat, i. 145, 181, 187 ; ii. 3, 90, 196.

bacca, a small or medium-sized fleshy fruit : (1) the berry of *Myrtus*, i. 157 ; *Cornus*, i. 174 ; *Ruscus*, iv. 147 ; *Laurus*, i. 108 ; (2) the drupe of *Prunus spinosa*, i. 176 ; *Pyracantha*, i. 124 ; *Zizyphus* and *Celtis*, i. 173 ; (3) the false berry of *Juniperus*, i. 101, 104.

bālāninus, prepared from the fruit of *Balanites aegyptiaca* : e.g. *bālāninum olēum*, i. 40, 61, 71, 74 ; *bālāninum unguentum*, i. 24.

bālānus, lit. an acorn, hence a suppository, ii. 168 ; iv. 79, 151, 188.

bālaustium, the flower of the wild pomegranate, i. 156.

brevis, lit. short, hence (of a tree) low, ii. 176.

bulbācēus, bulbous, iv. 66.

bulbōsus, (1) bulbous, ii. 161 ; (2) tuberous, iii. 142, 144.

bulbus, a bulbous plant, esp. *Muscari comosum*, iv. 66.

bulbus cibārius, purse-tassels, *Muscari comosum*, ii. 189.

bulbus vōmitōrius, a bulbous plant possessing emetic properties, possibly a *Narcissus* or *Ornithogalum*, ii. 188.

bullā, a blister-like swelling, iii. 12.

caera, wax, i. 39 ; ii. 93 ; iv. 26, 169.

caerātum, a wax ointment, i. 22, 39, 70, 86, 92, 150 ; iv. 97. "Cerates were ointments made solid by wax, but not so hard as plasters," Wootton, ii. 283.

cālāmūlus, a little piece of cane used for brushing the teeth, i. 88 : "Virentes surculi calamulorum vice dentibus repurgandis affricantur."

cālāmus, lit. a reed or cane, hence a stem resembling one, iv. 3, 55.

cālāmus ōdōrātus, geranium grass, *Cymbopogon Martini* (*Andropogon calamus-aromaticus*), according to Royle, Ill. 425.

cālāthus, a vase-shaped basket, iv. 182 : "flore . . . in calathi modum cavo."

calfactorius, warming, heating, i. 2 : "Radici vis calfactoria."

cālīgo, a film causing dimness or obscurity of vision, i. 2, 15 : "Caliginem pupillis oculorum obversantem discutit."

cālīx, a cup, i. 118 : "Potorios calices e caudice lienosis moliuntur, quo datus in his potus proficiat."

cālīx (for *cālyx*) *pūnici*, the rind of the pomegranate fruit, i. 139.

callīblēphārum, a dye for the eyelashes and eyebrows, i. 86, 151.

cālycūlātus, (1) involucrate, ii. 121 : "fert . . . fructum in siliquis calyculatis" ; (2) (for *cālīcūlātus*), cup-shaped, iv. 169 : "in cacuminibus caulium . . . calyculati folliculi, aliquantum cavi, in quibus semen continetur," at the apices of the stems are cup-shaped

little sacs [cyathia], considerably hollowed out, in which the fruit is contained.

cālyculus, a small pod or capsule : (1) the legume of *Trigonella Foenum-graecum*, iv. 69 ; (2) the siliqua of *Hypericum*, iii. 174.

cālyx, lit. a covering, hence : (1) the involucre of *Tragopogon*, ii. 160 ; (2) the exocarp of *Juglans regia*, i. 180 ; (3) the capsule of *Gentiana*, iii. 3 ; the capsule of *Papaver*, iv. 67, 68.

campestrīa, plains, flat open country, iv. 99, 105, 129.

cānicīes, grey hair, i. 34.

cānus, white, grey, hoary, iii. 38.

cāpillāmentum, lit. the hair, hence a slender rootlet, i. 10 ; ii. 194, 195, 200 ; iv. 13, 196.

cāpitūlum, lit. a small head, hence : (1) a tuber of *Pedicularis tuberosa*, iii. 134 ; (2) the capitulum of *Compositae*, ii. 179 ; iii. 13, 70, 106 ; iv. 121 ; (3) the capitate inflorescence and infructescence of *Sanguisorba officinalis*, iv. 37 ; of *Plantago Psyllium*, iv. 73 ; (4) the pseudocapitate inflorescence of *Dipsacus*, iii. 12 ; of *Eryngium*, iii. 23 ; of *Coridothymus capitatus*, iii. 42 ; (5) an umbel, iii. 59, 60, 67, 74 ; (6) the short dense raceme of *Coris monspeliensis*, iv. 11 ; (7) the cyathium of *Euphorbia*, iv. 172 ; (8) the head-like androecium of *Anemone coronaria* and *A. stellata*, ii. 195 ; of *Nigella sativa*, iii. 92 ; of *Peganum Harmala*, iii. 51 ; (9) the capsule of *Papaver*, ii. 195 ; iii. 46 ; iv. 68 ; (10) the lomentum of *Ornithopus* or *Scorpiurus*, iv. 135.

cāprēölus, *cāpriölus* (1) a tendril, ii. 182 ; iv. 195 ; v. 1 ; (2) a twining shoot of *Vigna unguiculata*, ii. 163.

cāpūt, (1) lit. the head of an animal, iv. 30, or of a human being iii. 63 ; hence (2) the crown of the root, iv. 29 ; (3) the basal bulb-like thickening of the stem of *Veratrum album*, iv. 151 ; (4) the capitulum of *Centaurea*, iii. 7 ; of *Scolymus*, iii. 15 ; (5) an umbel, iii. 77, 81 ; (6) the pleiochasium of *Euphorbia*, iv. 171, 172 ; (7) the receptacle (torus) of *Rosa*, i. 132 ; the receptacle (gynophore) of *Nelumbo*, iv. 115 ; (8) the capsule of *Papaver*, ii. 196 ; iv. 67, 68.

cāriōta, a kind of date, i. 150.

cāro, (1) lit. the flesh of animals or man, i. 77 ; ii. 115, 121 ; hence (2) the fleshy endosperm of *Ricinus*, i. 38 ; (3) the fleshy cotyledons of *Castanea*, i. 147.

cātāplasma, a poultice or plaster, i. 29, 152 ; iv. 72.—“ Used originally for both poultices and plasters. Cataplasmata were perfumed powders sprinkled over the clothes, or sometimes depilatories,” Wootton, ii. 283.

cātāpōtium, a pill, i. 99, 134 ; iv. 156, 169, 188.

caudex, the trunk of a tree or arborescent shrub, i. 114, 183 ; iv. 167, 198.

caulicūlus, lit. a small stem : (1) a small main or solitary stem, i. 7 ; ii. 156, 159, 173 ; iii. 56 ; iv. 93, 121 ; (2) a young shoot, ii. 133, 139 ; (3) one of several stems from the root, ii. 137 ; iii. 51 ; iv. 30 ; (4) the scape of *Ornithogalum*, ii. 161 ; (5) the peduncle of *Viola odorata*, iv. 123 ; (6) the rhachis of the leaf of *Adiantum*, iv. 137.

caulis, (1) a stem in general, i. 182 ; (2) a solitary or main stem, i. 1, 31 ; ii. 126, 129, 178 ; iv. 99 ; (3) one of several stems from a root, ii. 204 ; iii. 116 ; (4) the scape of *Cyclamen*, ii. 181 : "Folia habet haederae . . . caule nudo, quaternos digitos aequante."

cāvus, hollow, i. 10 ; iii. 76.

cērūsa, white lead, ii. 140 ; v. 94 ; vi. 22.

cēspes, lit. a turf, sod, hence earth, ground, i. 2 : "habet . . . radices . . . summo cespite sparsas."

cīere, to excite, stimulate, produce, cause, iv. 114 ; v. 5.

cīmōliā, Cimolian earth, a white clay from Cimolus in the Cyclades, ii. 140.

circumfractus, reflexed, iii. 78.

cītus, loosened, in motion, i. 135 ; iv. 68.

clāvicūla, a tendril, iv. 194 ; v. 2.

clāvus, lit. a nail, hence a corn, i. 139 : "Corticis cinis admisto aceto illitus, clavos et callos tollit."

cochlĕa, a snail, i. 77.

cochlĕar, lit. a spoon, hence a spoonful, ii. 190 ; iv. 182.

cochlĕāris mensūra, a spoonful, ii. 95, 180.

coctio, cooking, i. 3.

coelestis āqua, rain-water, i. 61, 64, 153, 157.

coeliācus, afflicted with a disease of the bowels, i. 140, 144, 149.

cōgere, (1) to mix, combine, i. 67 ; (2) to compress, make up, i. 6, 135, 140, 158, 183 ; iv. 200 ; (3) to thicken, condense, iv. 2 ; v. 6.

cognītus, well-known, iii. 39 : "Cognita haerba est."

cōhibēre, to check, restrain, stop, i. 23, 29, 33, 117, 135, 162.

cōlāre, to strain, filter, i. 58, 61, 64.

collectio, lit. a collecting together, hence a swelling, tumour, abscess, i. 29, 61.

colluĕre, (1) to wash out, rinse, i. 23, 25, 52, 77, 141 ; (2) to use as a mouth-wash, i. 142.

collūtio, a rinsing, washing, i. 88, 118 ; iii. 10.

collyrium, (1) an eye-salve, i. 131, 140 ; ii. 140 ; (2) a pessary, ii. 183, 184 ; iii. 3.

cōlum, a strainer, colander, i. 61.

cōlymbās (ōlīva), an olive prepared in brine, i. 141.

cōma, lit. the hair of the head, a head of hair, hence : (1) foliage, i. 20, 119 ; ii. 166 ; iii. 79 ; iv. 39 ; (2) crown of foliage, iii. 29, 90 ; iv. 133, 174 ; (3) tuft of leaflike branchlets of *Equisetum*, iv. 49, 50 ; (4) crown of inflorescence, iv. 58, 60, 66, 73 ; (5) crown of infructescence, iv. 82.

cōmittālis, an epileptic, i. 5, 27, 184 ; iv. 70.

commandūcāre, to chew, masticate, i. 140 ; iv. 158 ; v. 4.

commendāre, lit. to entrust, commit or commend to, hence : (1) to make agreeable, sweeten, i. 25, 89 ; (2) to set off with advantage, i. 35.

comminuĕre, to separate or break into small pieces, i. 5 ; ii. 126 : "Calculos vesicae comminuunt."

committĕre, to bring together, close up, i. 135, 152 : "Laxatos artus committit."

compāges, structure, composition, i. 118 : "arbor . . . fructum quasi florem ferens compage muscosum."

compescĕre, to repress, check, ii. 152 : "Epotum semen, assiduas libidinum imaginationes in somno, compescit."

compōs, possessed of, i. 72.

compōsitio, lit. (1) the compounding, preparation, i. 55, 58-64, 66 ; hence (2) a preparation, l. 28 : "Cyphi thymiamatis compositio est, dicata diis, qua abunde aegyptii sacerdotes utuntur."

concha, lit. a mussel, hence a mussel-shell, hence a small vessel, spoon or ladle for holding or scooping up oil, i. 34, 38, 39, 48 ; iv. 182 : "radix in testudinis speciem excavatur, quo fit ut in cavum confluat succus, qui conchis demum excipitur."

conciliāre (*somnum*), to cause, bring about (sleep), i. 1 ; v. 7.

concoep̄tāculum, lit. receptacle, applied to : (1) the calyx of *Salvia Aethiopis*, iv. 106 ; (2) the capsule of *Euphorbia Lathyris*, iv. 177.

concoquĕre, (of an ulcer or abscess), to mature, bring to a head, i. 22, 30, 56.

condĕre, to preserve, pickle, v. 3.

condimentum, seasoning, iii. 39, 42 : "Perquam utile pro condimento, dumtaxat ad usus eorum, qui recte valent."

condire, to preserve, pickle, i. 160, 162, 174 ; ii. 154, 168, 177, 185 ; iv. 9, 179 ; v. 3 : "Sapa aut musto conditae, stomachum magis infestant."

conferre, to be good for, i. 16, 33 ; ii. 115 : "Tussi confert."

congĭus, a liquid measure of six sextarii (nearly 6 pints), i. 91.

constāre, (1) to remain constant, hence (with abl.), constantly to be provided with or possess, i. 1, 107 : "Laurus quaedam tenui folio constat" ; i. 121 : "Tertium nigrioribus latoribusque foliis constat" ; ii. 194 ; iv. 29 ; (2) to consist of, be composed of (with abl.), i. 70, 71 : "Mendesium constat balanino oleo, myrrha, casa et resina" ; iv. 150 ; (3) *constat*, it is established or well known, i. 16.

continĕre, (1) to keep, hold, retain, i. 33 : "Dentes firmat si contineatur in ore" ; (2) to check, stop, i. 130 : "Capillum fluentem continet, addito vino myrrha aut myrteo oleo."

contūsus, bruised, crushed, i. 47 ; iv. 72.

convĕnĭre, (1) to be adapted to, be serviceable for, i. 23, 24 ; iv. 68 ; v. 6 ; (2) to suit, be good for, i. 16, 141.

convolvĕre, to twine round, iv. 145 : "Arbores scandit, se convolvens eis."

cōquĕre, to boil, i. 134.

cōrolla, a garland, i. 34 ; iii. 113.

cōrōnāmentum, a garland, i. 9.

cōrōnārius, a garland-maker, iv. 75 : "Quo coronarii utuntur, et corollas factitant."

cortex, bark, rind, shell, husk : (1) bark, i. 12, 32, 111, 182 ; iv. 79 ; *summus cortex*, the outer bark, i. 183 ; (2) the outer layer of a

corm, ii. 184 ; (3) pericarp of *Castanea*, i. 147 ; of *Nelumbo*, ii. 116 ; (4) testa of *Ricinus*, i. 38 ; of *Faba*, ii. 115 : “ *Faba dempto cortice in illas parteis divisa, in quas suapte natura scinditur, imponi solet* ” ; of *Lens*, ii. 117 ; of *Ervum*, ii. 119.

cōrymbus, (1) a cluster of flowers or fruits, iv. 10, 58 ; (2) the umbel of flowers or fruits of *Hedera*, ii. 199 ; iv. 165 ; of *Smyrniūm*, iii. 76 ; (3) the spike-like inflorescence of *Origanum*, iii. 31 ; (4) a corymb of capitula, iii. 27 ; (5) a berry of *Withania*, iv. 76 ; of *Solanum*, iv. 77.

cōs, a grindstone, i. 131.

cōtīcūla (dim. of *cōs*), a small mortar, i. 131.

cōtōnēum (sc. *mālum*), a quince fruit, i. 162.

coxendix, the hip, i. 9 ; iii. 2, 27 ; iv. 10.

crassāmentum, sediment, grounds, i. 79.

crēmor, thick juice or extract, cream, i. 77 ; iv. 151.

crībrāre, to sieve, sift, i. 28, 61, 83 ; ii. 196 ; iv. 156.

crībrum, a sieve, ii. 119 ; iv. 156.

crōcātus, saffron-yellow, iv. 76.

crōcīnus, saffron-yellow, i. 134.

crōcum, saffron, i. 29 ; v. 5.

crōcus, a stamen of *Nymphaea*, iii. 149.

crūdītas, (1) indigestion, i. 22 : “ *Ex aqua potum cruditatibus, torminosis, vulsis, venenatorum ictibus opitulatur* ; (2) undigested food, i. 37 : “ *Bilem cruditates detrahit, sextario cum una aquae hemina dato.* ”

crūdus, (1) lit. raw, uncooked, i. 134, 145, 162, 184, 185 ; ii. 131, 132 ; (2) unbaked, i. 81 : “ *Alii crudo fictili luto oblito, et in furnum indito, cremant* ” ; i. 140 : “ *In cruda olla oblito ore luto. . . uruntur* ” ; (3) immature, not ripe, i. 22 : “ *Ulcera sordida expurgat, et cruda concoquit.* ”

crūentus, stained with blood, i. 31 : “ *Trita potaque ad cruentas excreationes efficax est.* ”

cūbitālis, a cubit long, i.e. $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches, i. 4, 10 ; iii. 54 ; iv. 10, 25.

cūbitum, an ell, cubit, i.e. $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches, i. 3, 121, 134, 149 ; ii. 174 ; iv. 7.

cyāthus, lit. a ladle for transferring wine to the drinking-cup, hence a liquid measure of about $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, i. 87, 92, 105, 134, 182 ; ii. 140 ; iii. 140 ; iv. 45, 79, 156.

cyma, tender young sprout of *Brassica*, ii. 133, 134.

cytīnus, (1) the flower of the cultivated pomegranate, i. 154, 155, 156 ; iv. 72 ; (2) transf. to the calyx of *Hyoscyamus reticulatus*, iv. 72.—The Greek word κύτινος was used for the flower of the pomegranate in allusion to the urn-like shape (κύτος, a jar, urn) of the calyx. The calyx of the pomegranate, being coloured, was reckoned as part of the flower. See Theophrastus, Enquiry into Plants, transl. Hort. i. 94, footnote 4.

dēcidīus, falling off, deciduous, iv. 146 : “ *Folia per autumnum decidua* ” ; *prōtīnus dēcidīus*, caducous, iv. 67 : “ *Papaver erraticum,*

quod Rhoean vocant . . . flore protinus deciduo, unde et nomen apud Graecos accoepit."

dēcoctum, a boiled preparation, decoction, i. 7, 31 ; iv. 68.

dēcoctus, boiled, cooked, i. 31 ; ii. 131, 184, 190.

dēcōquēre, to boil, iv. 68.

dēflūēre, (1) to flow down slowly, i. 77 ; (2) to fall off gradually, i. 34.

dēflūvium, falling off gradually, i. 151 ; ii. 172 : " Capillorum defluvia cohibet."

dēlibrāre, to strip of rind or bark, to shell, iv. 79 : " Delibratur radix, et traiectus lino cortex, ad usum suspenditur " ; iv. 87, 200 : " amygdalorum tostorum et delibratorum cyathi tres."

dēligēre, to choose, select, i. 16.

dēlinctus, an electuary, looch, linctus, ii. 166, 175, 190 ; iv. 86.

dēlingēre, to lick up, take as a looch, ii. 183.

dēmētēre, to gather, harvest, ii. 187.

densus (1) lit. thick, dense, i. 134 ; hence (2) hoarse : " Et densam vocem expedit."

dēpascens, rodent, i. 141 ; iii. 3.

dērādēre, lit. to scrape off, hence to skim off, i. 47 ; " Innatans oleum deraditur."

dēstillātio, *distillātio*, catarrh, i. 77, 99 ; ii. 183 ; iii. 28.

dētergēre, to cleanse off, remove, i. 15 : " Lentigines et vitia cutis in facie ex melle illitum detergit."

dēvōrāre, to swallow, take as a medicine, i. 134 ; ii. 190 ; iv. 1.

diffērentia, lit. a difference, hence a different kind, species, iv. 72.

dīgērēre, (1) to divide up, make up, i. 7, 64, 133, 140 ; ii. 191 ; hence (2) to dissolve, dissipate, i. 1 : " humorum qui aegre reiiciuntur crassitiem digerunt."

dīgītālī crassitūdīne, measuring a finger's breadth, i.e. about $\frac{1}{4}$ in., iii. 81.

dīgītālī longitūdīne, measuring a finger's length, i.e. about 3 inches, ii. 173.

dīgītus, lit. a finger, hence a finger's length (about 3 inches) or breadth (about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch), iii. 148 ; iv. 7, 84.

discūtēre, lit. to shatter, hence to disperse, dispel, i. 2, 3, 15, 184 ; iv. 112.

dissectus, lit. cut into pieces, hence (1) split, iv. 98 ; (2) cut, incised, ii. 146.

dōdrans, a measure of 9 inches, iv. 142, 164.

dōdrantālīs, nine inches long, ii. 156, 185 ; iii. 5, 10 ; iv. 170, 172.

dōlūm, a wide-mouthed globular jar, i. 81.

dūrīcīa, an induration, i. 1, 184.

eclēgma, an electuary, thick syrup, looch, linctus, i. 3, 31, 90, 92, 108, 178.—" Thick syrups given on a piece of liquorice root to suck with the object of relieving coughs", Wootton, ii. 288.

effundēre, lit. (1) to pour away, ii. 117 ; hence (2) to relax, loosen, i. 107 : " Sed pota stomachum effundunt, et vomitiones movent "

(possibly a mistake for *offendunt*, trouble, disagree with—see Spreng. Diosc. i. 107, adnot. 55).

ēlēphantīcus, a leper, ii. 140 ; iii. 41.

ēlīgēre, to choose, select, i. 5, 12, 57, 64, 135 ; iv. 152 ; v. 6.

ellyphnium, a lamp-wick, i. 94.

ēlōtus, washed clean, ii. 183.

ēlūēre, to wash, cleanse, i. 6.

ēmarcescere, to wither, decay, ii. 184.

emendāre, lit. to correct, improve, amend, hence (of faults or blemishes) to remove, i. 27, 56 : “ *Vicia cutis in facie emendat.*”

ēmīcāre, to spring forth, spring up, grow, i. 9 ; ii. 126 : “ *semine . . . in caule, et agnatis appendicibus, emicante* ” ; iii. 120 : “ *In umbrosis, et opacis hortorum ambulationibus emicat* ” ; iii. 140 : “ *multis calamis ex una radice emicantibus* ” ; iv. 92, 124.

ēmollīre, to soften, soothe, act as an emollient, i. 1, 41 ; iv. 130.

emplastrum, a plaster, i. 38 ; iii. 53.

ēpulāri, to feast, banquet, i. 76 : “ *Apud persas inter epulandum usurpatur odoris causa.*”

ērūēre, to dig up, uproot, iii. 121 : “ *Radice parva, tenui, haer-bacei coloris, dum a terra eruitur.*”

ērūgāre, to smoothe, remove wrinkles from, i. 39 ; iv. 124 : “ *faciem erugant, et cutem extendunt.*”

ex (special meaning), mixed with, prepared with, i. 1, 140, 178 ; ii. 175 ; iii. 175 : “ *Contra Phalangiorum morsus ex vino potum auxilio est. Rigoribus ex pipere, opisthotonicis ex oleo, aptissimo illinitur* ” ; iv. 1.

excalfācere, to warm, heat, burn, i. 3 : “ *radicibus . . . linguam excalfacientibus* ” ; i. 15, 31 : “ *In summa excalfaciens* ” ; iv. 125.

excalfactorius, warming, heating, i. 1 : “ *Vis omnibus excalfactoria.*”

excernēre, to expel, discharge, ii. 141 : “ *Quae cruda coctaque esu, calculos rumpunt atque excernunt.*”

excipēre, lit. to take out, hence (1) to catch, i. 81, 183 : “ *Spongia aut vellere lachryma excipitur* ” ; (2) to take with, mix with, i. 15, 109 : “ *Exceptae autem adipe igni ambusta sanant.*”

excōlāre, to strain, i. 40, 54 : “ *mox in vas oris patuli excolatur.*”

excūtēre, to shake off, remove, i. 6 : “ *Intueri autem oportet si lutum radicibus insideat, et incerniculo pulverem excutere.*”

exiccāre, to dry, i. 6 ; ii. 116 ; iv. 72, 115.

exigūus, (1) little, small, insignificant, ii. 175, 194 ; iii. 62 ; iv. 104, 135 ; (2) in small quantity, ii. 113 ; “ *semen . . . cum melle, oleo, exiguaeque aqua decoctum.*”

exilis, (1) thin, slender, iv. 10, 30 ; (2) small, iv. 71, 92.

eximēre, (1) to take out, i. 62, 64 ; (2) to remove, extract, i. 101, 183 ; ii. 111, 113, 194 ; (3) to skim off, i. 47, 134.

exortus, lit. a coming forth, hence (1) *exortus (folii)* the place of origin or insertion (of a leaf), iv. 7 : “ *Flores per singulos foliorum exortus promit* ” ; (2) an outgrowth, division or pinna of a leaf, iv.

104: "Foliis avicularum pennas imitantibus, brevi admodum dissectoque foliorum exortu."

expētēre, to seek after, i. 63: "Optimum est quod abunde crocum spirat, in medendi usu expetitur."

expōlīre, to smooth, i. 77: "Subdita linguae liquataque, scabriem arteriae expolit."

expurgāre, to remove by cleansing, iv. 113.

extendēre, to stretch out, smooth out, iv. 124.

extēnūāre, (1) to make thinner or more liquid, i. 1, 74: "Humorem extenuat"; (2) to reduce, diminish, ii. 112, 123: "Lienem extenuat."

exūēre, to throw off, ii. 116; iv. 77.

faex, lees, dregs, ii. 187.

farctus, (1) congested, i. 3; (2) stuffed, iv. 49: "Cauliculi prodeunt inanes, geniculati, in se farcti."

fastīdium, nausea, squeamishness, distaste for food, ii. 120, 126; v. 5: "Contra fastidia et acorem stomachi, sicca et illita efficax est."

fauces, the upper part of the throat, ii. 111; iv. 11: "Faucibus asperis subvenit."

fel, gall, i. 7: "Inflammationibus iocineris, et felle suffusis auxiliatur"; iv. 156.

fervēfācēre, to boil, i. 3; iv. 86, 179.

fervor, burning heat, high temperature, i. 25.

fictile (sc. *vās*), an earthenware vessel, i. 34, 81, 135; iv. 79.

fictilis, made of earthenware, iv. 1.

fīcūs (pl.) the piles, ii. 189.

fimum, dung, ii. 90, 185; iv. 86.

findēre, to divide, ii. 143: "Folia . . . adulta erucae modo finduntur."

finīre, lit. to limit, bound, hence (1) to keep in, retain, iv. 152: "Item contra gravitatem auditus in aurem demittitur, ibique in alterum aut etiam tertium diem finitur"; (2) to restrain, check, stop, i. 130, 149, 178; iv. 3, 63.

fistūla, ulcer, fistula, i. 1: "Fistulas et sinus carne explet."

fistulōsus, hollow, fistular, i. 12; ii. 159.

floccus, *flōcus*, (1) a piece of wool or down, i. 125; iv. 85; (2) wool or tomentum, iv. 132; (3) a pappus hair, iii. 7.

flōcūlus, a little piece of wool or down, i. 125.

flos, lit. a flower, actually the coloured (i.e. not green) parts of a flower or inflorescence: usually (1) the corolla, e.g. of *Cistus*, i. 128; *Papaver*, iv. 67; *Glaucium*, iv. 69; *Galium Aparine*, iii. 103; *Anagallis*, ii. 198; *Scrophularia*, iv. 96; *Teucrium*, iii. 111; (2) the perianth of a petaloid Monocotyledon, e.g. of *Iris*, i. 1; of *Ornithogalum*, ii. 161; (3) the coloured calyx and corolla of *Punica Granatum*, i. 154; (4) the coloured calyx of *Anemone*, ii. 195; the purplish calyx of *Asarum*, i. 9; (5) the yellow anthers (and stigmas) of *Rosa*, considered as forming a second flower in the middle of the corolla (*rosa*), i. 132: "Flos qui in mediis rosis invenitur, siccatus, gingivarum fluctionibus efficaciter inspergitur"; (6) the anthers

of an inflorescence of *Plantago*, ii. 140 ; (7) the florets of a capitulum of Compositae, iii. 7, 71, 106 ; (8) the scorpioid cymes of *Heliotropium*, iv. 203.

floscūlus, a little flower, ii. 129 ; iv. 123.

fluxio (*fluxio*), a flux, i. 3, 132, 144, 182.

flüēre, lit. to flow, hence to fall off gradually, i. 130, 157 ; ii. 133 :

“*Fluentes capillos retinent.*”

födēre, to dig up, i. 31 : “*Foditur aestate radix.*”

foenicus (for *phoenicēus*), purple-red, ii. 198.

fölicūlus—see *follicūlus*.

föliölum, (1) a small leaf (? or leaf segment), ii. 129 ; (2) a bract, iii. 18.

fölium, lit. a leaf, but applied also to leaflets, bracts, petals etc. : (1) a leaf (lamina) e.g. of *Malva*, ii. 131 ; *Beta*, ii. 136 ; *Polygonum*, ii. 178 ; *Gentiana*, iii. 3 ; *Eryngium*, iii. 23 ; *Thymus*, iii. 42 ; (2) a leaflet, e.g. of *Rhus coriaria*, i. 149 ; *Ervum Ervilia*, ii. 119 ; *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, ii. 6 ; *Psoralea bituminosa*, iii. 121 bis ; *Adiantum*, iv. 138 ; *Sambucus*, iv. 184 ; (3) a bract of *Echium*, iv. 30 ; (4) a petal of *Rosa*, i. 132 ; (5) a leaf-like branchlet of *Equisetum*, iv. 49.

follicūlus, lit. (1) a small bag or bladder, i. 121 ; hence (2) a bladder-like gall of *Ulmus*, i. 113 ; (3) the cyathium of *Euphorbia*, iv. 169 ; (4) the bladder-like calyx of *Physalis Alkekengi*, i. 188 ; iv. 75 ; (5) a socket in the receptacle (gynophore) of *Nelumbo nucifera*, in which an individual fruit is inserted, ii. 116 ; (6) a legume, e.g. of *Acacia*, i. 135 ; *Cicer*, iv. 158 ; *Vigna unguiculata* and *Spartium junceum*, iv. 160 ; (7) the follicle of *Aconitum*, iv. 81 ; *Delphinium*, iv. 158 ; (8) the capsule of *Iris foetidissima*, iv. 25 ; (9) the indehiscent fruit of *Isatis tinctoria*, ii. 206.

forcipūla, a forceps, i. 84.

fötus, a fomentation, i. 4, 184.

fövēre, to foment, i. 113 ; ii. 112 ; iv. 107.

frondösus, leafy, i. 183.

frons (gen. *frondis*), lit. (1) a leafy branch, ii. 116 : “*Folia habet ampla etiam si ad arborum frondes comparantur*” ; hence (2) a leaf, i. 57, 130, 182 ; iv. 36.

frons (gen. *frontis*), the forehead, ii. 55 ; iv. 48.

fructus, (1) produce, fruit, i. 148 : “*Galla fructus est quercus*” ; fruit in general, iv. 22 : “*neque florem neque fructum ferens*” ; (2) a fruit, e.g. the berry of *Capparis* ii. 192 ; *Hedera*, ii. 199 ; *Solanum nigrum* and *S. miniatum*, iv. 77 ; the capsule of *Euphorbia Myrsinites*, iv. 170 ; the silicula of *Farsetia clypeata*.

früges (pl.), lit. field crops, hence used, in place of *frümenta*, for corn, cereals, ii. 105, 107.

frümentäcēus, cereal, ii. 108.

frümentum, lit. corn, hence a kind of corn, ii., introd.

frustätim, in pieces, i. 1 ; ii. 184, 190.

frustum, a piece, bit, ii. 190.

frütex, (1) a shrub, bush, i. 122 (*Atriplex Halimus*), 123 (*Paliurus australis*), 134, 135, 138 (*Vitex Agnus-castus*) ; ii. 192 (*Capparis*

spinosa) ; (2) a bushy or branched herb, ii. 119 (*Ervum Ervilia*), 141, 198 (*Anagallis arvensis*, *A. foemina*) ; iii. 92 (*Nigella sativa*), 97, 118 (*Marrubium vulgare*) ; iv. 72 (*Hyoscyamus*), 96 (*Scrophularia peregrina*).

frūticāre, to branch in a bushy manner, become bushy, i. 7, 16, 121 ; iv. 76 (*Withania somnifera*), 126.

frūticōsus, (1) bushy, applied to both shrubs and herbs, i. 14 ; ii. 121 (*Condyllocarpus*), 144 : " Crithmum . . . fruticosa haerbula est " ; iv. 111 (*Fumaria*) ; (2) shrubby, iii. 104 : " Fruticosa haerbula est, unicaulis."

fūcāre, (1) to rouge, paint, dye, colour, i. 91 ; iv. 101 : " Hoc fuco quidam putant, mulieres suum colorem mentiri. Cum tamen sit radícula eiusdem nominis, qua sese fucant " ; (2) hence to adulterate, iv. 68 : " Sed opion glaucio, gummi, aut sylvestris lactucae succo, adulterant. Verum glaucio fucatum in dilutione croci colorem reddit."

fūligo, a solid deposit of smoke, soot, i. 77, 79, 81, 84.

fundēre, lit. (1) to pour out, i. 34 ; hence (2) to exude, yield, i. 115 ; (3) to spread out, extend, i. 103 : " Arbor est coactae brevitatís, quae sese magis in latitudinem fundit."

fungōsus, spongy, i. 14 ; iii. 2, 93 : " Radix Laserpitio similis, sed minus crassa, acris et fungosa " ; iv. 182.

fūnicūlus, a cord, thread, i. 130 ; ii. 183.

fūnis, a rope, iii. 166, 167.

furfur, lit. (1) chaff, bran, i. 92 ; ii. 111 ; hence (2) scurf or scales on the skin, i. 34 : " Furfures, ulcera capitis manantia, scabiem, leprasque abstergit " ; i. 185 ; ii. 95.

furfūrōsus, scurfy, iii. 63, 68 : " Eligendum est purum, minime furfurosum."

fūruncūlus, a boil, i. 184, 185 ; ii. 95.

gēnae (pl.), lit. the cheeks, hence *gēnae* (*oculorum*), the eyelids, i. 6, 94, 134, 140 : " Quapropter in collyria additur, ad genarum erosiones perquam utilis."

gēncūlātīm, (borne) at the nodes, several at a node, iv. 4.

gēncūlātus, (1) jointed, i. 1 ; iv. 7 ; (2) nodose, with evident nodes, iii. 54, 56 ; iv. 33, 82 : " Caulem aedit geniculatum, ut foeniculi grandem."

gēncūlum, a joint, node, i. 2, 14, 116 ; ii. 195 ; iii. 107, 160 ; iv. 5.

gēnus, a kind : (1) a kind in general, iv. 55 : " Duo eius genera. Unum laevis nominati, alterum acuti, qui in mucronem fastigiatur. Cuius etiam duo assignantur genera " ; (2) a group, iii. 164 : " Althaea . . . in sylvestrium malvarum genere est " ; (3) a major division in a classification, ii. 147, 195 ; (4) a genus, i. 86, 146 ; (5) a species, i. 101, 121, 134, 136, 138 ; ii. 95, 140.

germen, a young shoot, sprout or bud, i. 161 ; iii. 4 ; iv. 195.

germinātiō, a point of origin or growth, iii. 121 : " ramulares enascuntur appendiculae, quae in terna singulis germinationibus exeunt folia."

gestāmen, lit. something borne or worn, hence an amulet, ii. 140.
gingīvae, the gums, i. 27, 33, 77, 89, 132, 142.
glāber, hairless, bald, i. 6.
glans, (1) an acorn, fruit of *Quercus*, i. 145 ; iv. 155 ; (2) a suppository, i. 1.

glans Iovis seu sardiana, a chestnut, i. 147.

glans unguentaria (Βελανός μυρεψική), the fruit of *Balanites aegyptiaca*, iv. 163—see Dyer in Hort, Theophrastus, ii. 443, 488 (1916), et in Sandys, Companion to Latin Studies, ed. 3, 87 (1921).
glauçitas, cataract, i. 63.

glēba, a small piece or lump, i. 84, 98, 134.

grānum, a grain of a cereal or a moderately large seed-like fruit or seed : (1) a grain (*caryopsis*) of a cereal, ii. 99 ; (2) an achene of *Ficus*, i. 183 ; *Nelumbo*, iv. 115 ; (3) a seed of *Ervum Ervilia*, ii. 119 ; *Capparis*, ii. 192 ; *Delphinium*, iv. 158 ; *Euphorbia Lathyris*, iv. 177.

grāvis, lit. heavy, hence (of smell or flavour) strong, unpleasant, disagreeable, iii. 93 : “ Medicum et Syriacum minus viribus valent, et graviorem reddunt odorem ” ; iii. 96 ; iv. 141 : “ Cum siccis rosis cocta in vino, gravem oris halitum emendat.”

grāvitas audītūs, hardness of hearing, iv. 152 : “ Item contra gravitatem auditus in aurem demittitur, ibique in alterum aut etiam tertium diem esse finitur.”

grāviter, strongly, iii. 122 : “ Capitulo . . . graviter olente, non sine quadam suavitate.”

grossus, an unripe fig, i. 73, 183, 185.

guttur, the gullet, throat, i. 184.

hābēre, (special meaning), to consider, i. 131 : “ Hebenus optima habetur aethiopica et nigra.

haerba (= *herba*), (1) a herb, iii. 34, 94, 128 ; iv. 62 ; (2) the leafy part of a herb or shrub, excluding roots, underground stems and fruits, i. 134 ; iii. 77 : “ Vis radicis, haerbae et seminis exalfacere ” ; iii. 85 : “ Tam radicis quam haerbae succus adiecto melle illitus, oculorum aciem exacuit.”—cf. the pharmaceutical names “ *Acalyphae Herba*,” “ *Lobelia herba*.”

haerbācēus (= *herbācēus*), (1) green in colour, ii. 161 : “ flores . . . foris haerbacei, et cum hiantes se pandunt lactei visuntur ” ; iii. 53, 121 ; iv. 66 ; (2) green or herby in smell, iv. 164 : “ Caetera porrum imitatur, atque haerbaceum virus olet.”

haerbārīus (= *herbārīus*), a herbalist, ii. 187, 196 : “ haerbarius Crateuas.”

haerbīdus (= *herbīdus*), green or greenish, iv. 92 : “ caule e medio emicante, palmum alto, umbellam haerbidosque flores et tenues gerente.”

haerbūla (= *herbūla*), a little herb, ii. 193 ; iii. 104 ; iv. 70, 140.

hālītus, the breath, i. 11, 77, 89 ; ii. 109 ; iv. 141.

hārundo, a reed, i. 116.

haurīre, (1) to absorb, drink in, i. 39 : “ ubi dimidia hora humorem

hauserit, vehementius quam antea tunditur ” ; (2) to drink, swallow, consume, i. 65, 81, 182.

hēbētāre, (1) to weaken, lessen, moderate, i. 33 : “ Ulcerariorum medicamentorum vires permistum hebetant ” ; (2) to dull, deaden, i. 87 : “ Acrimonias in renibus aut vesica hebetant ” ; (3) to dim, ii. 158 : “ Id copiosiore cibo oculorum aciem habetat.”

hēbētūdo, dullness, dimness, i. 27, 39, 143.

hēmīna, a liquid measure, half a pint, i. 33, 34, 37 ; ii. 86 ; iv. 155, 165.

hīans, gaping, yawning, iii. 162.

hirsūtus, hirsute, shaggy, hispid, bristly, iii. 119, 154 ; iv. 12, 26, 29, 30, 69, 72, 73, 120 ; applied to a root covered with fine rootlets, iv. 58.

hispidus, rough, bristly, ii. 134.

hōlus, a vegetable, potherb, i. 113.

horrēre, to bristle, be armed, i. 23 ; ii. 146 : “ Sylvestrior magis spinis horret ” ; iv. 41, 146 : “ Huius sarmenta nullis horrent spinis.”

horridus, bristling, armed, i. 103 ; iii. 12.

hortensis, *hortensius*, grown in gardens, iv. 68, 74.

hydromēli, honey-water, hydromel, i. 1 ; iv. 1 : “ Quae ex hydromelite in potu, pituitosam vomitionem evocant ” ; v. 10.

ictus, a bite, sting, i. 1, 2 : “ Urinae stillicidio et serpentum ictibus auxiliatur ” ; i. 4 : “ Adversus scorpionum ictus remedio est ” ; i. 107 : “ Illita quoque vesparum apiumque ictibus opitulatur ” ; i. 145 ; ii. 123.

iēcū (*iōcīnor*, *iōcū*), the liver, i. 2, 7, 152 ; ii. 198.

iēiūnus, fasting, iv. 64, 151.

ilēōsus (*ilīōsus*), suffering from colic, i. 139 : “ Trita folia cum exiguo pipere et vino pota, ileosis subveniunt.”

ilēm (*ilīum*), the groin, i. 33.

illinēre, to apply as a lotion or liniment, smear, anoint, i. 31 : “ Folia ex vino cocta utiliter ischiadicis illinuntur ” ; iv. 68 : “ In pervigiiliis fronti temporibusque illinitur, ex aqua.”

illītus, (1) applied as a lotion or liniment, i. 1 : “ Quinetiam coctae et illitae, strumas, veteresque duricias emolliunt ” ; i. 5, 9, 13 ; ii. 158 ; (2) application as such (in abl.), v. 1 : “ Folia Vitium et triti capreoli, capitis dolores illitu mitigant ” ; (3) plated, i. 38 : “ Caro colligitur, et coniecta in pilam diligenter tunditur, postea in lebetem stanno illitum . . . demittitur.”

illōtus, unwashed, ii. 152 : “ Stomachicis illotas esse prodest.”

imbēcillitas, weakness, feebleness, iii. 2 : “ Id epotum facit ad inflationes, stomachi imbecillitatem, et omne genus doloris.”

imbēcillus, weak, feeble, debilitated, i. 146 : “ imbecillas membrorum partes corroborant ” ; i. 152 : “ Prodest praecordiis, imbecilli stomacho, et iocineri affecto, mista conferentibus cataplasmatibus ” ; i. 157 : “ Semen tamen imbecillius parit.”

impētīgo, a scabby eruption on the skin, i. 143 : “ Lepras et impetigines sanat.”

- implēre*, lit. to fill up, hence to amount to a certain measure,
i. 121 : " rami quinum cubitorum longitudinem implent."
inānis, hollow, fistular, iv. 12.
incānus, whitish, iii. 41.
incernēre, to sift, to separate by sifting or straining, i. 61 :
" Oleum protinus ab aqua, quae simul expressa fuerat colo incerni
oportet " ; ii. 119 : " Molitaque farinario cribro incernuntur."
incernicūlum, a sieve, i. 6.
incisūra, lit. an incision, cutting, hence a segment, iii. 121 :
" flos candidus, Lilio similis, multas incisuras habens."
indēre, to administer as a clyster, i. 135.
inductus, overlaid, plated, i. 35 : " In lebetem oris lati stanno
inductum, funditur olei albi . . . congius unus."
industriā, by an artifice, i. 81 : " Thus . . . indicum . . . rotundum
industria factitant. Nam in quadrangulares formas dissectum
doliis versant, donec rotunditatem contrahet."
infector, a dyer, i. 149 : " Ita vocari solet, quoniam coriorum
infectores ea utantur ad inspissandas pelles " ; ii. 205 : " Glastum
quo infectores lanarum utuntur, folium habet plantagini simile."
infectus, dyeing, i. 29 : " Itali tamen ob succi copiam, et coloris
venustatem, ad thuiæ infectus usurparunt."
infestare, to trouble, disturb, i. 25, 125 ; v. 3 : " Sapa aut musto
conditae, stomachum magis infestant."
inficēre, to stain, dye, colour, i. 30 ; iv. 26 : " Quae aestate
provenit, manus inficit sanguineo colore."
infrēnāre, to restrain, check, i. 81 : " Infrenatque sanguinis
eruptiones, etiam si cerebri membranis effluat."
infundēre, lit. (1) to pour in, inject, i. 157 : " Purulentis auribus
infunditur " ; (2) to inject as a clyster, i. 33, 149, 184 : " Caeterum
cum ruta coctae torminibus infunduntur " ; (3) to administer (to
a person for a disease) i. 1 : " Ischiadicis infunditur " ; i. 23 : " Ad
nomas genitalium et sordida ulcera infunditur " ; iii. 8.
infusus (past part. of *infundēre*), poured in, injected, i. 130 :
" Medetur aurium doloribus cum hydromelite aut rosaceo infusum " ;
ii. 133 : " Caput purgat naribus infusus."
inguen, the abdomen and groin, i. 57 : " Lumborum inguinum-
que dolores lenit " ; iv. 20.
inspissāre, (1) to thicken, i. 47, 48 ; (2) to tan, i. 149.
inspissatio, thickening, i. 6.
intempestivē, unseasonably, at the wrong time, iv. 157.
intempestivus, unseasonable, hence (of a drug) not in the right
condition, i. 5.
internōdium, an internode, i. 14.
interstitium, an interval, iv. 36, 202.
intervallum, an interval, iii. 103, 161 ; iv. 16, 44, 64.
intritus, pounded up, i. 145, 149 ; ii. 192.
ischīadicus, suffering from lumbago or sciatica, i. 1, 31, 111 ;
ii. 193 ; iii. 8, 42 ; iv. 1, 106.
iuncēus, rush-like, slender, iv. 49, 67.

- iuncus*, a slender rush-like stem, iii. 151 ; iv. 8, 187.
- iūs*, a thick infusion or broth, i. 157 ; iv. 3, 141, 201 ; *iūs gal-linācēum*, chicken broth, iv. 177.
- iūscūlum*, an infusion or broth, iv. 152.
- lābellum* a small basin or tub, i. 52, 53, 61.
- lac*, lit. milk, hence milky juice, latex, i. 183, 184 ; iv. 159.
- lācrtus*, a muscle (esp. of the upper arm), i. 67, 70.
- lactēus succus*, latex, iv. 159.
- laedēre*, lit. (1) to harm, injure, ii. 114 : " Laedunt ea exulceratam vesicam et renes " ; hence (2) to trouble, i. 184 : " Fici maturae recentes stomachum laedunt."
- languīdus* (*colōre*) dull, pale (in color), i. 7 : " Folia habet oblonga, colore in flavum languido."
- lānūginōsus*, villous-pubescent or hirsute, e.g. the indumentum of the peduncle of *Anemone coronaria*, ii. 195 ; that of *Ranunculus lanuginosus*, ii. 194 ; appressed villous-pubescent, e.g. the leaves of *Cynoglossum officinale*, iv. 130.
- lānūgo*, a very general term covering pubescence, villosity, long silky indumentum, pappus and wool : applied to the appressed pubescence of *Astragalus Poterium*, iii. 16 : the lanate indumentum of *Origanum Dictamnus*, iii. 35 ; of leaves of *Althaea officinalis*, iii. 164 ; the silky indumentum of a reed inflorescence, i. 116 ; the down on the gynophore of *Typha*, iii. 132 ; the pappus of Compositae, iv. 120, 132 ; an individual pappus hair, iii. 9 ; *lānūgo aspēra*, the hispid indumentum of *Symphytum officinale*.
- lātēx*, a liquid, i. 149 : " Latex in quo semen maduit decoctus, cogitur coitque, efficacior ipso semine."
- laxāre*, to loosen, i. 152 : " Laxatos artus committit " ; i. 157.
- lēbes*, a copper pot, caldron or basin for cooking, i. 35, 38.
- lēgūmentum*, pulse, ii. 159.
- lēnīre*, to alleviate, mitigate, i. 3, 56.
- lentīgo*, a spot, freckle, i. 1, 13, 40.
- lentor*, a viscous secretion, i. 130.
- lentus*, pliant, tenacious, ii. 175, 188 ; iv. 144, 147.
- lepra*, a scaly or scabby disease of the skin, i. 34, 143 : " Lepras et impetigines sanat."
- lēvāre*, to lessen, alleviate, mitigate, i. 109 : " Tumores et inflammationes levant."
- lēber*, the inner bark, bast, i. 26, 144.
- lēn*, the spleen, i. 2, 7, 118, 183 ; ii. 112 ; iv. 26.
- lēnōsus*, splenetic, i. 1, 118 ; ii. 120.
- lēgūla*, lit. a little tongue, hence the tongue or reed of a flute, i. 116.
- līnāmentum*, lint, i. 81.
- līnctus*, a liquid preparation of a mucilaginous or syrupy nature, to be swallowed slowly to relieve coughs etc, i. 91 : " Ea in linctu magnopere prodest tussi veteri."
- līngēre*, lit. to lick, lick up, hence to swallow slowly as a linctus, iii. 30.

lingua, lit. (1) the tongue, ii. 189 ; hence (2) a labellum, iii. 162.
linteum, a linen cloth, iv. 141, 156.
lippitudo, a bleary condition of the eyes, i. 11, 82, 131.
liquamen, a liquid mixture or extract, ii. 153.
liquamentum, a liquid mixture or extract, i. 88 ; iv. 165.
lixivium, lye, i. 185 ; ii. 133, 134.
lōculus, lit. a compartment, hence a legume, i. 136.
lōmentum, (1) bean-meal, ii. 115 ; (2) meal of the *fāba aegyptia* (*Nelumbo nucifera*), ii. 116.
lōtus, washed, ii. 184.
lūtēum ōvi, the yolk of an egg, i. 184 ; ii. 189.
lūtum, clay, mud, i. 6, 81 ; ii. 190.
luxāre, to sprain, i. 116, 138, 180 ; ii. 139, 189 ; iv. 95.
mācērāre, to soften by steeping, macerate, i. 47, 52, 56, 58.
mācēria, a wall, esp. of stones without mortar, iii. 44 ; iv. 38, 42, 92.
mācūla, a spot, blotch, i. 39 : " Maculas tollit in facie " ; ii. 181 : " Folia habet haederae, purpurea, varia, in quibus susquedeqe albicant maculae."
mādēfācēre, to soak, steep, i. 58.
mādēfactus, moistened, soaked, steeped, i. 6, 27, 29 : " Madefactas manus inficit " ; i. 30 : " Crocomagma . . . optimum . . . madefactum croci colorem reddit " ; i. 52, 117 ; iv. 124 : " Radix in vino madefacta " ; v. 1 : " Eadem efficiunt madefacti in aqua capreoli et poti."
mādēre, lit. to be wet or moist, hence (1) to be soaked or steeped, i. 57, 58, 126 ; iv. 119 : " Aqua in qua radix maduerit, in potu data, feras mitigat et cicures facit " ; (2) to be full of, abound in, iv. 87, 165 : " Radix lacteo succo madet " ; iv. 169.
mādescēre, to be soaked, to become soft by steeping, i. 52, 153 ; ii. 175 ; iv. 139.
mādīdus, moist, soaked, i. 41.
mālācīa, nausea, i. 168 ; v. 1, 6.
mālagma, an emollient poultice, i. 1, 4, 64, 90, 91, 115, 152.— " Malagmata were substances applied to the skin to soften it, such as poultices," Wootton, ii. 294.
mālēcōlus, an ankle, iv. 164.
mālum, a large fleshy fruit, originally (1) an apple, i. 161 ; hence (2) *mālum Armēniacum* seu *praecox*, an apricot, i. 167 ; (3) *mālum Cōtōnēum*, a quince, i. 162 ; (4) *mālum Mēdicum* seu *citrēum*, seu *cēdromēlum*, a citron, i. 168 ; (5) *mālum Persicum*, a peach, i. 166 ; (6) *mālum Pūnicum*, a pomegranate, i. 153 ; also (7) *mālum cānīnum* seu *terrestre*, the fruit of *Mandragora*, iv. 79.
mānāre, to flow, run, i. 34 : " ulcera capitis manantia . . . abstergit " ; i. 37 : " In palmyris syriae quod Elaeomeli vocant, ex quodam caudice manat, crassius melle, sapore dulci " ; i. 38, 39, 79, 91, 135 ; iv. 158.
mandāre, to consign, i. 38 : " Nam repurgatos ricinos molae mandant, et accurate molitos per sportulam organo exprimunt."

mandĕre, to chew, masticate, eat, i. 25 : " Manditur, aut decocto os colluitur, commendandi halitus gratia " ; iv. 27, 115 : " Radicem lotos haec habet, mali cotonei similitudine, qua cruda coctaque manditur."

mandŭcātus, chewed, masticated, i. 4 : " Aliud cypiri genus . . . manducatum croci vim reddit."

mansus, chewed, iv. 10 : " Dentium dolorem mansa mitigat."

marcescere, to wither, iii. 5.

mĕātus, a pore, i. 135 : " Cutis meatus obstruit."

mĕdĕla, a healing medicament, cure, remedy, iii. 3 : " Imposita ut lycium, vulneraria est, et ulcerum cuniculatim depascentium medela."

mĕdĕri, to heal, cure, be good for, i. 27 ; iv. 79 ; v. 1.

mĕdulla, lit. (1) marrow of bones, i. 63, 106 ; iv. 78 ; hence (2) pith, iii. 89.

mĕlinus, quince-yellow, iii. 155, 156.

membrāna intercursans, a septum of a capsule, iv. 177 : " fructum . . . gerit, triplici concoeptaculo insignem, . . . in quo grana intercurstantibus membranis distincta continentur."

messis, lit. harvest, hence harvest-time, ii. 187 : " Floret messibus albucum " ; iv. 151, 179.

mĕtĕre, to gather, collect, iii. 35 : " Metunt semen aestate et autumnno."

mĕtrĕta, a liquid measure of about 9 gallons, iv. 79.

mīca, a grain, small fragment, i. 83 : " Manna thuris probatur candore, micarum frequentia, et puritate."

mīna, a weight of 100 drachmae (rather less than 1 lb. troy), i. 28 ; iv. 79 : " Ternae minae in vini dulcis metretam, coniiciuntur."

minŭtus, fine, slender, iii. 130 : " Caulibus minutis et pilosis sesquipedalibus " ; iii. 141.

mītigāre, to soothe, mitigate, allay, v. 1, 117 : " Dolores in saccis fotu mitigat."

mītis, mild, gentle, i. 140 : " ocularibus medicamentis ob suam mitiorem vim convenientior est " ; ii. 175, 185, 191.

morbus cōmittālis, epilepsy, i. 99.

mōvēre, to stir, i. 184.

mŭcrōnātus, tapered, pointed, acute, iv. 23 : " folium gladii modo mucronatum " ; iv. 25, 92, 147, 151.

mulcĕre, to alleviate, i. 25, 52, 86 ; iv. 107 : " dentium dolorem mulcet."

mulsa (sc. *āqua*) honey-water, i. 86.

mulsum, mead, honey mixed with wine, i. 17.

mulsus, mixed with honey, sweetened, i. 27 ; iv. 125.

mundus, lit. (1) clean, i. 34, 81 : " In fictili mundo thus crematur"; hence (2) cleared, open, iv. 3 : " Vettonica nascitur in pratis et montibus, locis mundis, et opacis, circa frutices."

mŭria, brine, iv. 79 : " Folia servantur in muriis, eosdem ad usus " ; iv. 179 : " Muria conditur."

muscārĭum, lit. a fly-flap, hence (1) an umbel, iii. 53, 54, 56, 81 ; (2) the corymbose cyme of *Sambucus*, iv. 185.

muscōsus, mossy, moss-like, a term applied to inflorescences with crowded small flowers, i. 118, 126 : "Flores candido, muscoso, odorato."

nervōsus, (1) fibrous, stringy, i. 14 ; iii. 16 : "Radices demittit binum ternumve cubitorum nervosas, et firmas" ; (2) full of nerves, iv. 23 : "Iridi simile erat [folium] nisi minus et angustius videretur, et gladii modo mucronatum, nervosumque."

nervus, lit. (1) a sinew, tendon, i. 70, 185 ; ii. 109 ; iv. 164 ; *nervorum rēsōlūtiō*, paralysis, i. 5, 17 ; hence (2) a nerve of a leaf, iv. 183.

nīdor, vapour, fumes, iv. 4 : "Acerrimum nidorem suffita reddit" ; iv. 62.

nīti, to rest on, arise from, grow from, iv. 1 : "Radicibus nititur ut veratri tenuibus" ; iv. 31.

nītor, lit. brightness, sheen, hence sleekness, beauty, i. 35 : "Foeminae ad commendandum faciei nitorem eo utuntur" ; i. 56 : "Pigmentis ad conciliandum faciei nitorem inseritur" ; i. 89.

nōdus, lit. a knot, hence (1) a swelling, tumour, i. 185 : "Grossi . . . coctae illitae et strumas nodosque omneis emolliunt" ; (2) a node of a stem, i. 14 : "tenuibus ramulis, ac frequentibus nodis cinctum."

nōmē, a rodent ulcer, i. 103 : "Utriusque folia nomas sistunt" ; i. 140 : "Trita autem et inposita . . . nomas cohibent."

nōtus, lit. (1) known, ii. 187 : "Hastulam regiam graeci asphodelon, alii Narthecion, Romani albugum vocant, vulgo notum" ; hence (2) well-known, i. 110 : "Fraxinus arbor nota est" ; i. 182.

nūclēus, lit. (1) the kernel of a nut, e.g. of the walnut, i. 180 ; of *Balaniles aegyptiaca*, iv. 163 ; a pine kernel (seed), vi. 15 ; hence (2) a stone (endocarp) of *Crataegus Pyracantha*, i. 124 ; *Olea europaea*, i. 125, 140, 177 ; (3) the seed of *Ruscus*, iv. 147 : "Baccae per maturitatem rubescunt, rotundae, a medio folio dependentes, osseo intus nucleo" ; *Delphinium Staphisagria*, iv. 158 ; *Vitis vinifera*, v. 3 : "Nuclei acinorum adstringendi vim obtinent" ; the hard seed of palms, i. 151 ; (4) the hard part of the seed of *Punica Granatum*, i. 153 ; (5) a "clove" of garlic, ii. 169 : "Reliqua vero magna et candida, ex pluribus coagmentantur nucleis, quos aglithas graeci nominant."

nux, lit. (1) a nut, in contradistinction to *nūclēus*, its kernel ; hence (2) the kernel of a nut or of a drupe, e.g. of *Corylus*, i. 181, and *Amygdalus communis*, i. 178.

nux āmāra, a bitter almond, *Amygdalus communis* var. *amara*, i. 178.

nux āvellāna, lit. (1) a hazel nut, the fruit of *Corylus Avellana* ; (2) used in place of *nux pontica*, (q.v.), i. 178, 181.

nux graeca, a sweet almond, *Amygdalus communis* var. *dulcis*, i. 178.

nux iūglans, a walnut, *Juglans regia*, i. 180.

nux pīnĕa, a pine cone, strobilus of *Pinus* spp., i. 86, 87, 90, 91, 179.

nux pontica, a kind of filbert, possibly the fruit of *Corylus colurna*, i. 101.

obdūcĕre, lit. (1) to cover, i. 48; hence (2) to draw together, close, heal, i. 47: "Ideo medicamentis miscetur quae cicatricem obducunt."

oblīnĕre, lit. (1) to smear over, i. 52: "Sed quoties id feceris, vasa melle oblini debent"; to paint (a wound), iv. 116: "Vulnera recentia ab inflammatione vindicat. Si vel viride, vel siccum ex aceto, oblinatur"; (2) to coat (pills), iv. 169: "Fauces autem exasperat. Quapropter catapotia caera aut decocto melle, oblini par est, et hoc modo dari."

oblongus, rather long, i. 7, 31, 121, 125, 174; ii. 145, 196; iv. 12, 27: "Haec a priore distat, quod minora habeat folia, sed simili modo aspera, ramulos exiles, florem purpureum, radices rubras, oblongas."

ōbōlus, the sixth part of a drachm, iv. 79: "Succus duobus obolis ex mulso potus, ut Veratrum, per vomitiones bilem atram pituitamque extrahit"; iv. 146, 152.

obsōnĭa (pl.), food, victuals, i. 29, 44, 113, 148, 182; ii. 174; iv. 200.

obtinĕre, to possess, ii. 116: "Adstringendi facultatem obtinet."

ōdōrāmentum, an aromatic herb or spice, a perfume, i. 30, 64.

offa, a lump, mass, piece, i. 39, 80, 130; ii. 86, fol. 39 r.

offŭla, a small piece, i. 64.

offundĕre, lit, to pour out or over, hence to spread over, i. 22: "Abstergit, quae tenebras, oculorum pupillis offundunt"; ii. 177.

ōlĕa, the olive tree, i. 122, 127.

ōlĭva, lit. (1) an olive (fruit), i. 125; hence (2) the olive tree, i. 126.

olla, a pot, ii. 86, fol. 37 v, 38 r, 39 r.

ollŭla, a little pot, i. 81.

ōlus, a vegetable, potherb, ii. 124: "Tam folium quam radix in olera recipitur"; ii. 126, 127, 130, 132, 184: "Radix cruda coctave, ad sanorum usus, pro olera recipitur."

ōpercŭlum, lit. a lid, hence an orifice, ii. 116.

ōpĭon, *ōpĭum*, opium, latex of *Papaver somniferum*, iv. 68.

ōpĭtŭlārĭ, to relieve, i. 22, 64, 76, 86, 107; iii. 41.

orbātus, lit. deprived of, hence lacking, iv. 79.

orgānum, lit. an instrument, engine, hence a press, i. 38, 72.

orthopnoea, difficulty of breathing except with the head erect, i. 31; iii. 41, 58.

ossicŭlum, a pyrene of a drupaceous fruit, i. 171: "Fert pomum suave, exiguum, tribus intus ossiculis."

palmāris, measuring 9 inches, iv. 62.

palmĕs, lit. (1) a young shoot, esp. of a climbing plant, ii. 199; iii. 4; hence (2) a slender stem, iii. 59.

palmĕus, 9 inches long or broad, iii. 143.

- palmūla*, a date, fruit of *Phoenix dactylifera*, iv. 177.
- palmus*, a measure of 9 inches, iii. 32, 154, 155, 175 ; iv. 54, 58, 63, 79, 80, 92, 104, 202.
- palpebrae* (pl.), (1) eyelashes, i. 90, 91, 94, 151 ; (2) eyebrow hairs, iv. 111.
- pampinus*, a tendril, iv. 47, 122, 194.
- pānicūla*, the panicle of a reed, i. 116 ; the spike ("strobilus") of *Acanthus*, iii. 18.
- pānificium*, a roll of bread, cake, ii. 99.
- pappus*, the down on fruits and seeds, e.g. the pappus of *Compositae*, iii. 9, 132 ; iv. 85, 98 ; the down on the gynophore of *Typha*, iii. 136.
- pāpūla*, a pustule, pimple, i. 184.
- pārēre*, lit. (1) to bring forth, bear, i. 157 : "Semen tamen imbecilius parit" ; hence (2) to produce, cause, i. 145.
- pārīētinae* (pl.) ruined walls, iv. 92.
- pārōnychium*, a whitlow, i. 140.
- particulatim*, in pieces, i. 31 : "Foditur aestate radix, particulatimque dissecta siccatur."
- partus*, a foetus, i. 1, 5, 22, 23, 108, 143.
- passum*, raisin-wine, i. 29, 31, 87, 108, 178 ; iii. 46.
- pastillus*, a lozenge, i. 6, 77, 133, 135, 140, 158, 183 ; iv. 156.—
"Troches from the Greek trochiscos, a cone. Medicines in a hard form. Subsequently called in Latin, pastilli, and in English lozenges. They were first made in the shape of cones," Wootton, ii. 299.
- pectus*, the breast, chest, i. 2, 184 ; ii. 123.
- pēdicūlus* (dim. of *pēs*), lit. (1) a little foot ; hence (2) a foot-stalk (petiole) of a leaf, e.g. of *Hedera*, ii. 199 ; *Potentilla reptans*, iv. 45 : "folia mentae, quina singulis pediculis" ; *Petasites hybridus*, iv. 109 ; (3) the entire axis (petiole and rhachis) of a pinnate or pinnatifid leaf, e.g. of *Sanguisorba officinalis*, iv. 37 ; the rhachis of a fern leaf, iv. 196 : "Folia sine caule, sine fructu, sine flore, ex uno pediculo, cubitali longitudine exeunt, multifida et lateribus pinnata."
- pēdicūlus* (dim of *pēdis*), a louse, ii. 199 : "Illitu pediculos enecat."
- pellēre*, to expel, drive out, i. 19, 143.
- pelvis*, a basin, iv. 156.
- perfrictio*, an abrasion, chafing, i. 4, 33 : "A perfrictionibus corpus tuetur."
- perfrictus*, rubbed over, v. 1.
- perfundēre*, lit. to pour over, hence to bathe, i. 181 ; iv. 3, 181.
- pernio*, a chilblain, i. 135 ; ii. 119.
- perniuncūlus*, a chilblain, i. 54.
- perpētūō virens*, evergreen, i. 20.
- pessum*, a pessary, i. 1, 41, 144.
- phoenicōbālānus*, a sun-dried Egyptian date, i. 150.

phrēnītīcus, delirious, mad, i. 63: "Somnum allicit. Quare persaepe phreniticis subvenit"; iii. 88.

picātus, covered with pitch, i. 91; iii. 8.

pigmentārius, a dealer in drugs, cosmetics and unguents, i. 23; iv. 26: "Radice pigmentarii utuntur ad spissamenta."

pigmentum, lit. a paint, pigment (for painting); hence a paint (for use as a cosmetic), i. 56: "Pigmentis ad conciliandum faciei nitorem inseritur"; i. 94: "Usui est ad pigmenta quibus palpebras nunt et venustant."

pīla, a pounding-block, mortar, i. 39; iv. 159: "Tunditur etiam radix in pila"; iv. 169.

pīla, a ball, iv. 188: "emittit . . . fructum in speciem mediocris pilae, conglomeratim."

pīlēolus, a skull-cap, small hat, iii. 4: "Una quae foemina vocatur . . . flore candido tanquam pileolo."

pīlōsus, lit. hairy, hence bristly, e.g. the receptacle (torus) of *Agrimonia Eupatoria*, iv. 44: "Semen medio caule erumpit, pilosum, deorsum spectans."

pīlūla, a little ball, e.g. the infructescence of *Sparganium*, iv. 24; that of *Platanus*, i. 109; iii. 6; iv. 77; the female cones of *Cupressus*, i. 100.

pinguis, lit. (1) fat, fleshy, ii. 144, 194; iii. 24; hence (2) thick, i. 1: "Folia fert gladiolae, sed maiora, latiora, et pinguiora"; sometimes (3) used apparently by mistake for *nitidus*, shiny, glossy, ii. 141; iii. 125.

pinnātus, feather-like, pinnate, iv. 196.

pistillum, a pestle, i. 39; ii. 185.

pītuīta, mucus, phlegm, i. 1, 113; ii. 123: "Decocta contra veterem tussim, et pituitae crassitiem in pectore, efficax est"; ii. 171, 195.

pīxis (for *pyxis*), a small box for unguents, i. 61.

plācentūla, a little cake, iv. 200.

pōdagra, gout in the feet, i. 16: "Decoctum iocineri, renibus, podagrae, potu convenit."

pōdagricus, a gouty person, i. 16: "Et podagricis confert."

pōlenta, *pollenta*, barley-meal, i. 100, 107, 184; ii. 96, 158; iv. 79.

pollen, lit. (1) flour, i. 83; ii. 95, 158, 190; v. 5; hence (2) fine dust, powder, ii. 166, 189; iii. 98.

pollex, lit. (1) the thumb; hence (2) a thumb's breadth, a measure of one inch, iii. 84: "Radix longa est pollicis crassitudine, gustu fervidissimo"; iii. 118; iv. 79.

pollicāris, measuring an inch in length, breadth or thickness, iv. 91.

pōmum, an edible fruit, i. 161 (*Malus*), 116 (*Amygdalus persica*) 171, 172 (*Mespilus*), 176 (*Prunus*), 182 (*Morus*), 183 (*Ficus*); iv. 79 (*Mandragora*).

porrācēus, leek-green, iii. 102, 138; iv. 3.

posca, sour wine mixed with water, ii. 183, 184; iii. 34, 93; iv.

156, 169.—“ A sour wine which was largely drunk by the Roman soldiers,” Wootton, i. 71.

praebēre, (1) to furnish, supply, afford, iv. 68 : “ Id medicamentum . . . doloris levamentum praebet ” ; (2) to produce, cause, i. 139 : “ Cortex eosdem praebet effectus ” ; i. 147 : “ Sardianae glandes . . . similesque effectus praebent ” ; (3) *vīcem praebēre*, to take the place (of), iv. 106 : “ Quin et cum melle, eclegmatis vicem praebet.”

praeclūsus, obstructed, i. 3 : “ praecluserum renum vesicaeque farctae vitia potu leniunt ” ; i. 38.

praelum, a press, iv. 68 : “ Aliqui capita ipsa et folia tundunt, et praelo exprimunt, terentesque in mortario, digerunt in pastillos ” ; iv. 79.

praestāre, (1) to excell, be superior (to), i. 33 : “ Praestat recens, odoratum, quod non mordeat ” ; i. 145 : “ Iligneae glandes viribus quaernas praestant ” ; (2) to effect, perform, do, be serviceable for, i. 103 : “ Et suffitu idem praestant ” ; i. 111, 117 ; ii. 114 ; (3) to keep, preserve, maintain, i. 113 : “ Humor . . . cuti illitus nitorem inducit, faciemque splendidiorem praestat ” ; (4) to yield, furnish, afford, i. 29 : “ Elegantem colorem praestat ” ; ii. 153 : “ Doloris levamentum praestat ” ; iv. 72 ; (5) to cause, produce, i. 134 : “ Asseverant etiam crudam in potu, eosdem effectus praestare.”

privatim, particularly, especially, ii. 86 : “ Privatim taurorum pingua sic curari debent ” ; ii. 95 : “ Privatim callos pedum, clavosque extenuat ” iv. 2, 70, 166 .

prōbāre, to approve, esteem, i. 70, 130 : “ Maxime probatur odoratum, subviride . . . quale in cypro gignitur.”

prōcaerus, tall, long, iii. 167 : “ caulibus procaeris.”

prōcidentia, (pl.) prolapsed parts of the body, i. 88, 99.

prōcidere, to fall down or forwards, hence to protrude, i. 135 : “ Procidentes oculos reprimi.”

prōdesse, to be useful, be good for, i. 25, 31, 101 ; iv. 69 ; v. 1.

prōficere, to be useful, serviceable, i. 13, 56 : “ Ambustis et perni-onibus addita caera proficit ” ; iv. 68.

prōmere, to produce, put forth, iv. 7 : “ Flores per singulos foliorum exortus promit, candidos.”

prūna, a live coal, i. 81 : “ Fictili etiam novo vivacibus prunis torretur ” ; i. 91.

psilōtrum, a depilatory, i. 4.

psōra, the itch, scab, i. 38.

ptērygium, a membranous outgrowth from the inner corner of the eye, i. 135, 149, 157, 184 ; iii. 6 ; iv. 169.

ptisāna, lit. (1) barley meal, crushed barley, i. 33, 184 ; iv. 151 ; hence (2) barley water, i. 99 ; ii. 96.—“ Tisanes, formerly Ptisans, are mentioned as favourite forms of administering the simpler kinds of remedies by Celsus. The word was derived from “ ptis-sein ” to crush, and was applied first to barley water, made from crushed barley. In French pharmacy Tisanes, mostly infusions of herbs, are still very familiar,” Wootton, ii. 299.

puls, pottage, porridge, ii. 100, 104, 116 ; iv. 151.

pulticūla, pap, gruel, ii. 102.

pūnicēus, scarlet, e.g. the petals of *Papaver Rhoeas*, iv. 67.

pūnicum (sc. *mālum*), the pomegranate fruit, i. 153.

pūsillus, very small, insignificant, iv. 137: "Pusilla gerit folia, similia coriandri, serrata."

pūtāmen, lit. that which is pruned, trimmed, peeled, or husked off, hence (1) the rind or shell (pericarp) of a fruit, e.g. of *Punica Granatum*, i. 155; *Corylus*, i. 181; *Quercus*, i. 144; (2) the stone (endocarp) of *Amygdalus*, i. 178; the shell (endocarp) of *Juglans*, i. 180; (3) the husk of a cereal, ii. 99.

quadrantālis, three inches long or broad, iv. 13, 151.

quadrātus, square in section, iv. 1, 15, 36.

quaernus, of, or relating to an oak, i. 145, 149.

quallus, a wicker basket used for straining, i. 58; ii. 111.

rācēmātim, (arranged) like a bunch of grapes, i. 127; iv. 165, 195; in a cluster, ii. 178; iv. 152; in a spike, ii. 184.

rācēmōsus, spicate, ii. 183.

rācēmus, a cluster of berries, ii. 176; iv. 145.

rādīcūla, soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis*, i. 126; ii. 180; iv. 10.

rādix, a root or underground stem: (1) a root, ii. 178, 200; iii. 7; (2) a rhizome, i. 1; ii. 177; iv. 7, 33; (3) a corm, ii. 185; iv. 93.

rāmenta (pl.), shavings, chips, i. 101, 110, 173; scrapings, ii. 149, 151; iii. 53.

rāmūlus, lit. (1) a small branch, ii. 129, 135; iii. 79; (2) a small stem, iv. 60; a slender stem, iv. 64, 97, 147; (3) the leaf-rhachis of *Asplenium*, iv. 138.

rāmus, lit. (1) a branch, i. 134; ii. 174; iii. 87; iv. 60; hence (2) a small stem, iv. 63; (3) the rhachis of the pinnate leaf of *Sambucus nigra*, iv. 184.

rātio, a method, i. 47, 49, 56; ii. 119: "Parandae farinae ratio haec est"; iii. 3: "Succi extrahendi ratio haec est"; iv. 68.

rēcīdens, falling back, turned back, iv. 29.

rēcōndēre, to store away, i. 1, 6, 15, 31, 58; ii. 184; iii. 3; iv. 1, 68, 72; v. 3.

reddēre, lit. (1) to restore, renew, i. 181: "Crematarum cinis cum axungia aut adipe ursi perunctus alopecii capillum reddit"; hence (2) to render, make, i. 182: "Decoctus autem aereo vase atque insolatus adstringentior redditur."

rēdīgēre, to reduce, i. 81.

rēnes, the kidneys, i. 3, 5, 7, 19, 152, 184.

rēpurgāre, lit. (1) to cleanse thoroughly, i. 38, 39; hence (2) to cleanse off, purge away, remove, i. 40; iv. 182 bis: "Foliis cum melle tritis sordida ulcera et crustosa repurgantur."

rētūsus, weakened, lost, iii. 22: "Huius increbuit usus ad . . . retusas voces."

rheumātismus, a discharge, flux, iv. 158: "Rheumatismum gingivarum sistit."

ricīnus, lit. (1) a tick, i. 105: "Inhaerentes ricinos enecat"; hence (2) the seed of the castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis*, i. 38.

rĭgens, numb, i. 1.
rĭgor, shivering (of fever), i. 60, 70, 73.
rĭgŭa (sc. *lŏca*), well-watered places, iii. 8, 18, 124 ; iv. 6.
rŏsācĕum (sc. *ŏlĕum*), oil of roses, i. 1, 34, 92 ; ii. 116 ; iv. 182.
rŏtundus, round, spherical, circular, hence *terete*, iv. 92.
rŭdis, a stirring-stick, spatula, iii. 8.
ruffāre (= *rŭfāre*) to dye red, i. 126 : " *Capillum ruffant trita folia.*"
ruffus (= *rŭfus*), red, reddish, i. 18, 135 ; ii. 171, 191 ; iii. 91, 93, 147 ; iv. 25, 54, 67.
rŭgŏsus, wrinkled, iii. 118 : " *Folium pollicem aequat, subrotundum, hispidum, rugosum, gustu amaro.*"
saepes, a hedge, iv. 42.
sānāre, to heal, cure, iii. 6 ; iv. 69 ; v. 1.
sanguinŏlentum, a bleeding wound, i. 154.
sānĭes, lit. (1) bloody matter, i. 6 ; hence (2) discharge of juice, i. 174 : " *Sanies quam virentia folia torrendo resudarunt, impetigini convenienter illinitur*" ; v. 1 : " *sanies quam accensa sarmenta Vitium exudarunt.*"
sāpa, must, new wine boiled thick, to one third of its original volume, i. 29, 31, 176.
sāpĕre, to taste of, iv. 114 : " *Ea digitis trita erucam olent, gustataque cicer sapiunt.*"
sarmentum, (1) a twig, a rod- or switch-like branch, i. 12, 15 ; (2) a slender twining or climbing shoot, iv. 145, 146, 188, 193, 194.
sātĭvus, lit. (1) sown ; hence (2) planted, cultivated, iv. 68.
scāber, lit. (1) rough, scabrous, i. 13 : " *Damnatur candicans, scabra, hircinum virus redolens, et quae tenui fistula et scabra cute sit*" ; iii. 57 ; iv. 49 ; hence (2) rough-haired, e.g. the leaves of *Papaver Rhoeas*, iv. 67 ; the stem of *Salvia Aethiopsis*, iv. 106.
scābies, the scab, itch, mange, i. 5 : " *Scabiem ex aceto illitum adimit*" ; i. 34, 49 : " *Hoc scabiem iumentorum canumque sanat*" ; i. 105, 152.
scabricĭes, roughness, e.g. of leaves, clothing and the tongue, iii. 38, 39 : " *Linguae scabriciem confricta laevigat.*"
scāpus, a rod-like stem or leaf-rhachis, iv. 39 : " *Dodrantaes aut maiores, gerit scapos, fusorum effigie, quasi minutulis foliis circumdatos.*"
scŏbis, lit. (1) sawdust, i. 100 : " *Ramenta scobemque potu, perniciem afferre tradunt*" ; hence (2) dust from worm-eaten wood, i. 79 : " *Adulteratur ligni scobe quam vermiculi erodentes excuserunt.*"
scrŏbis, (1) a ditch, iv. 49 : " *In riguis et scrobibus nascitur*" ; iv. 92 ; (2) a trench, iv. 159, 182 : " *Alii scrobes in terra concamerato sinu fodiunt.*"
scŭtŭlum, lit. a small shield, a term applied to the placenta of *Hyoscymus*, iv. 72 : " *scutulis septi seminum plenis.*"
sĕdāre, to allay, soothe, iv. 108 : " *Trita dolores in artubus, astrictius vinctis illitu sedat*" ; v. 4.

sĕgēs, lit. (1) a cornfield, iv. 42 : " Nascitur in saepibus, vinetis, maceriis, et segetibus " ; hence (2) growing corn, esp. wheat, ii. 110 : " Lolium . . . inter segetes nascitur " ; iii. 147 : " Nascitur in segetibus et hordeis."

segmen, a shred, cut piece, ii. 190 : " His scillae segminibus ad oleum, vinum, aut acetum scillinum utimur."

sēmen, lit. (1) seed (coll.), e.g. of *Chelidonium majus*, ii. 200 ; *Nigella sativa*, iii. 92 : " Quibus semen includitur nigrum, acre, odoratum, quod panibus inspargitur " ; *Saponaria Ocimoides*, iv. 31 ; *Papaver Rhoeas*, iv. 67 ; *Papaver somniferum*, iv. 68 : " E sativi genere, quoddam hortensium est, cuius semen in panem densatur " ; *Glaucium*, iv. 69 ; hence (2) an individual seed, e.g. of *Papaver Rhoeas*, iv. 67 : " Semina acetabuli mensura ex aqua mulsa pota, alvum leniter emolliunt " ; (3) seed-like fruit (coll.), e.g. of *Cyperus rotundus*, i. 4 ; *Tragopogon*, ii. 160 ; *Atractylis gummi-fera*, iii. 9 ; *Opopanax hispidus*, iii. 53 ; *Sideritis* or other Labiate, iv. 36 ; (4) an individual seed-like fruit, e.g. the nutlet of *Echium*, iv. 30 : " Flores secundum folia purpureos, in quibus semina capiti viperarum similia insunt " ; the achene of *Urtica*, iv. 95 ; " Sylvestris asperior, latioribus nigrioribusque foliis, semine lini, sed minore " ; (5) small round fruit (coll.), e.g. of *Lawsonia inermis*, i. 126 ; and *Rhus coriaria*, i. 149 ; (6) an individual small round fruit, e.g. the capsule of *Anagallis arvensis* and *A. foemina*, ii. 198 ; and the berry of *Ruscus*, iv. 148 ; (7) the grain (caryopsis) of *Avena*, iv. 140 : " in summo capite semina bina ternave, rubra, quibus aristae, quasi capillaceae, exeunt " ; (8) the false fruit (receptacle enclosing two achenes) of *Agrimonia Eupatoria*, iv. 44 : " Semen medio caule erumpit, pilosum, deorsum spectans, quod siccatum vestibis inhaeret."

sēmīs, a half, i. 61 : " Tres librae cum semisse spissati olei assumuntur " ; i. 64.

sēmīta, a path, road, ii. 145, 173 ; iv. 96.

sentire, lit. (1) to perceive, discern, feel ; hence (2) to undergo, i. 182 : " Stomacho inutilis est, et facile corruptionem senit " ; (3) to feel the effects of, ii. 119 : " Tabidis qui alimentum non sentiunt . . . convenit."

sēps, a hedge, i. 122 ; ii. 173, 184 ; iv. 96.

sēpimentum, a hedge, i. 122 : " Halimus frutex est sepimentis idoneus."

sēptum (= *saep-tum*), lit. (1) a fence ; hence (2) the diaphragm (med.) ; (3) a partition, e.g. the septum of the capsule of *Hyoscyamus*, iv. 72 : " scutulis septi seminum plenis."

sērĕre, lit. (1) to sow ; hence (2) to plant, iv. 137 : " Seritur gratia utilitatis pecorum."

serrātus, lit. (1) saw-like, serrate, e.g. the leaflets of *Sambucus Ebulus*, iv. 185 ; those of *Rhus Coriaria*, i. 149 ; the leaf-segments of *Agrimonia Eupatoria*, iv. 44 ; those of *Centaurea Centaurium*, iii. 7 ; the leaf-segments of *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*, iv. 137 ; hence (2) jagged, incised, e.g. the leaves of *Glaucium flavum*, iv. 69.

sēvum (= *sēbum*), hard animal fat, tallow, ii. 86: "Hircinum sebum, ovillum, cervinumque ita curato . . . Bubulum autem sebum renibus maxime detractum."

sextārius, the sixth part of a congius, approx. a pint, iv. 200.

siliqua, a pod, in a wide sense: (1) a legume, e.g. of the Carob tree, *Ceratonia Siliqua*, i. 160; of *Vicia*, ii. 165; *Glycyrrhiza* and *Lens*, iii. 6; *Securigera Coronilla*, iii. 147; (2) a silique, e.g. of *Condylocarpus laevigatus*, ii. 121; of *Sisymbrium polyceratum*, ii. 175; *Chelidonium majus*, ii. 200; (3) a follicle, e.g. of *Delphinium*, iii. 77; of *Paeonia*, iii. 158; *Cynanchum*, iv. 84; (4) a capsule, e.g. of *Peganum Harmala*, iii. 51; of *Hypericum*, iii. 172; *Iris*, iv. 25; *Hyoscyamus*, iv. 31, 72; *Saponaria Ocimoides*, iv. 31.

sinēre, to allow, permit, iv. 73: "Fama est, si virens domum importetur, non sinere in ea pulices gigni."

singultus, a hiccup, iii. 5, 39.

sistēre, to stop, check, i. 6: "Alvum potu sistit"; i. 115: "Tritum, potumque, stomachi ventrisque fluctiones sistit"; i. 123; ii. 115; v. 3, 5.

sōlūtus, lit. (1) loose; hence (2) relaxed, i. 135: "Spinae decoctum solutos artus fotu committit"; (3) feeble, weak, i. 15: "invalidi odoris, solutarumque virium."

solvēre, to loosen, relax, i. 40: "Vis ei alvum solvere potu"; i. 160.

sorbēre, to drink down, iv. 1: "Stomachicis eam manducare et succum devorare proderit, si postea dilutum vinum sorbeatur."

sorbitio, a potion, broth, gruel, ii. 86; iii. 93; iv. 142: "Coquitur cum hordeacea farina, sale et oleo in sorbitione"; iv. 151: "Datur per se ieiunis, et cum sesama, aut ptisanæ, succo, aut halicæ aut lentis cremore, cum aqua mulsa aut pulte, aut quavis alia sorbitione."—"Celsus uses the term 'sorbitio' for gruel," Wootton, ii. 299.

spācium intercēdens, an internode, iv. 60.

spācium intervācans, an internode, iv. 12: "Id caulem emittit . . . circa quem brevi intervacante spacio, folia exeunt angusta."

spātha, (1) a wooden spoon for stirring, spatula, i. 64, 184; ii. 86: "Et subditis levibus prunis spatha movetur"; (2) the spathe of a palm inflorescence, i. 152.

spāthum intercēdens, an internode, iii. 116.

spēcies, lit. (1) appearance, form, ii. 141: "De Sio Crateuas tradit, haerbam esse fruticis specie"; iv. 115: "Decoctaque lutei ovi speciem exhibet"; hence (2) a minor division in a classification, a particular kind, species, ii. 147, 148, 195.

spīca, lit. (1) a point; hence (2) an ear of corn, spike, iv. 46: "Folia habet hordei, sed breviora, et angustiora, spicam lolio similem"; (3) a spiciform inflorescence, e.g. of *Satureia Thymbra*, iii. 43.

spīcūlum, a fine prickle, iii. 5: "Aculeos et spicula extrahit."

spīna, lit. (1) a thorn, spine, prickle, pungent bristle, e.g. of

Rubus idaeus, iv. 41 ; of *Helminthia echiioides*, ii. 146 ; *Anchusa tinctoria*, iv. 26 ; hence (2) a thorny or prickly tree, shrub or herb, i. 135, 136 ; iii. 106 ; iv. 166.

spīnŭla, a pungent bristle, e.g. of *Echium*, iv. 30.

spīrācŭlum, an orifice, i. 4, 48, 67, 80, 184 ; *spīrācŭlum cŭtis*, a pore of the skin, i. 151 ; iii. 22 : " Cutis spiracula ut gummi obstruit."

spissāmentum, an astringent used for thickening unguents so that they may retain scents better, i. 4 : " Malagmatis calfacientibus, et unguentorum spissamentis adiici solet " ; i. 5, 22, 23, 52, 64, 65, 67, 73, 74 : " Complurimum autem balanino oleo, aut omphacino, iuncus odoratus spissamenti gratia adiicitur " ; i. 152 ; iii. 5.

spissandi vis, astringent properties, i. 139 : " Salix vulgo nota est cuius semen, folia, cortex, et succus spissandi vim habent."

spissus, thick, close, dense, iv. 132 : " Quae [folia] juxta radicem spissiore flocco canescunt " ; thick in consistency, i. 91.

sporta, a plaited basket used for straining, ii. 111.

sportŭla, a little basket for straining, i. 38, 53, 64.

squallor, roughness, dirtiness, i. 130 : " Maxime probatur odoratum, subviride . . . quod arenas non collegit, nec squallore obsitum est."

squāmae ossium (pl.), sequestra (med.), i. 22 ; iii. 5, 91.

sternūtāmentum, sneezing, i. 1 ; ii. 158 : " Naribus haustum subinde movet sternutamenta " ; ii. 194 ; iv. 151.

stigma, a brand, scar, ii. 194 ; iv. 79 : " Stigmata sine exulceratione delent, si quinis senisve diebus, sensim perfricentur."

stilla, a drop, i. 143.

stillāre, to exude, i. 143.

stillicidium, dripping, i. 2, 19, 111 ; iv. 147.

stillus, lit. (1) a stake or pointed implement ; hence (2) a stalk of a plant, whether stem or petiole, e.g. the petiole of *Calystegia Soldanella*, ii. 135.

stīpŭla (dim. of *stīpēs*), the culm of a grass, ii. 104 : " Folio et stipula triticum imitatur."

stŏlo, a short or subordinate shoot, ii. 201 (*Ranunculus Ficaria*) ; iii. 53, 77, 158.

strŭma, a scrofulous swelling, i. 1 : " Quinetiam coctae et illitae, strumas, veteres duricias emolliunt " ; i. 185.

suāvitas, (1) sweetness, pleasantness, i. 64 : " Eligi oportet bonum, quod cum odoris suavitate nares feriat " ; (2) a bad rendering of ἡδυσμα which Sprengel translates as *odoramentum* (perfume) i. 73.

subhirsŭtus, (1) villous, e.g. the legume of *Psoralea bituminosa*, iii. 121 ; (2) densely pubescent or finely tomentose, e.g. the indumentum of *Marrubium vulgare*, iii. 118.

sŭbigĕre, lit. (1) to bring under, get under ; hence (2) to work, knead, i. 64, 79 ; ii. 115 : " Subactum vino, suffusus ictu oculos recreat."

sŭbruffus, somewhat reddish, i. 31, 135 ; iv. 11.

subvĕnĭre, to assist, relieve, heal, i. 63, 101, 139 ; iv. 117, 164.

succus, juice, sap, latex, i. 183 : "Succus tenera arbore antequam fructum ferat eximitur"; i. 184 : "Tam sylvestri quam sativae fici lacteus succus coaguli modo lac contrahit"; iii. 99, 123; iv. 84; v. 1.

suffimentum, a substance used for fumigation, incense, i. 25, 78.

suffire, to burn for fumigation, i. 26.

suffitio (1) fumigation, burning as incense, i. 80; (2) (for *suffimentum*) incense, i. 19.

suffitus, fumigation, burning as incense, i. 5, 80, 86, 103.

sūgillāta (pl.), bruises, ii. 115, 123, 171, 178; iv. 194.

sūgillātiō, a bruise, ii. 169, 179.

sūmere, gen. to take : (1) to take, consume (eat or drink), ii. 123 : "Summo tamen cibo sumi debet"; v. 7 : "Attamen in secunda valetudine paucum aqua dilutum, innoxie sumitur"; (2) to take (in compounding a medicine), i. 28 : "Sumitur cyperi dimidium sextarium."

sūpervācūus, of no use or benefit, i. 143; ii. 182; iii. 8, 41; iv. 98, 179.

surcūlācēus, full of shoots or twigs, iii. 172; iv. 165.

surcūlōsus, (1) full of shoots or twigs, ii. 200; iii. 42, 174; iv. 190; (2) woody, i. 23; iv. 11; (3) straw-like, iv. 45.

surcūlus, (1) a young branch, shoot or twig, i. 37 : "Fit et oleum e pinguitudine surculorum oleae"; iv. 184 : "Ex eo genere, quaedam in arborem assurgit, surculos spargens arundinaceos"; (2) a rod-like twig of *Ficus Carica*, i. 184; (3) one of several stems from a root, i. 16 : "Eligenda autem quae ab una radice integros surculos emittunt"; iii. 82 : "Surculos emittit a radice una sesquipedales"; (4) peduncle of false capitulum of *Dipsacus*, iii. 12; of capitulum of *Achillea*, iv. 104; of umbel of *Thapsia*, iv. 159; ray of pleiochasium of *Euphorbia Lathyris*, iv. 177; (5) rhachis of inflorescence of *Polygonum Hydropiper*, ii. 178.

suspīriōsus, short of breath, asthmatic, i. 27, 28.

suspīrium, shortness of breath, asthma, iii. 5 : "Insuper singul-tibus, suspiriis . . . pota cum aqua singulariter auxiliatur."

sylvestris (= *silvestris*), lit. (1) belonging to woods, growing in woods; hence (2) wild, uncultivated, i. 140 : "Sylvestris oleae, quam aliqui oleastrum appellant, . . . folia astringunt"; ii. 137, 153.

sylvōsus (= *silvōsus*), wooded, iii. 11 : "Nascitur in sylvis."

syncaerus (= *sincērus*), (1) clean, pure (of smell), i. 1, 21; (2) clean, clear of dirt, i. 92 : "Optima est splendens, syncaera, laevis"; iii. 22, 97; (3) pure, unadulterated, i. 79; iii. 53 : "Adulteratur ammoniaco aut caera. Sed syncaeri experimentum est, si digitis in aqua friatus resolvatur et lactescat."

tabella, a small board, i. 39.

tābes, wasting away, consumption, decline, i. 90 : "Tussi ac tabi conveniunt per se aut in eclegmate ex melle"; ii. 140 : "Contra tabem datur in potu."

tābitūdo, wasting away, consumption, decline, i. 87 : "Pineae

nuces recenter arboribus decerptae in passo franguntur, et decoctae, vetustae tussi ac tabetudini conferunt."

tābidus, lit. a wasting away, hence a consumptive, a person in a decline, ii. 119.

tĕgēs, a mat, i. 77.

tĕgumentum, a covering, e.g. the spathe of a palm inflorescence, i. 152.

tempĕrāre, to prepare, i. 38, 43, 49, 54.

tĕner, soft, tender, delicate, i. 10, 47, 109, 136, 184.

tentāre, to disturb, affect, i. 5 ; ii. 199 ; v. 3 : " Alvum sistunt, sed vesicam et caput tentant."

tentōrium, lit. a tent, hence an arbour, pergola, iv. 146 ; " Hac smilace quadam topiariorum arte, tentoria contra aestus molestiam factitantur."

tĕnūis, (1) narrow, i. 107 : " Laurus quaedam tenui folio constat Altera latiore " ; ii. 129 ; (2) slender, i. 3 : " radicibus longis tenuibus " ii. 174.

tĕpens, lukewarm, tepid, i. 111 ; ii. 194.

tĕrĕre, to grind, triturate, iv. 168 : " Aliqui capita ipsa et folia tundunt, et praelo exprimunt, terentesque in mortario, digerunt in pastillos."

tĕrēs, terete, iv. 181, 184.

thymīāma, incense, fragrant substance for burning, incense, i. 24, 26.

tīnītus, a ringing in the ears, i. 39, 40.

tōmentum, lit. (1) flock, stuffing for cushions, iii. 131 ; hence (2) a dense indumentum, e.g. the lanate indumentum of *Origanum Dictamnus*, iii. 35.

tormīna, colic, griping, i. 1, 122.

torrĕre, to burn, i. 135.

trāhĕre, to draw off, draw out, iv. 111.

tritū (p.p. of *tĕrĕre*), ground, bruised, triturated, i. 3, 86, 144 ; ii. 187 ; iv. 9, 124 ; v. 1.

tūber, lit. (1) a swelling on the body of an animal ; hence (2) a swelling on a plant, e.g. a tuber, ii. 139 ; iii. 5 ; a swollen node, iv. 6.

tundĕre, to beat, pound, i. 1, 38, 39, 184 ; iv. 68, 139, 183.

tūnica, lit. (1) an undergarment, tunic ; hence (2) the seed-coat (testa) of *Castanea*, i. 147 ; (3) the coat of a bulb, e.g. of *Urginea maritima*, ii. 190 ; of *Veratrum album*, iv. 151 ; (4) the cup of an acorn, i. 144.

tussis, a cough, i. 1, 31, 123, 184 ; iv. 68.

tūsus (p.p. of *tundĕre*), pounded, bruised, crushed, i. 28, 29 ; iv. 163, 167, 175, 179.

tyrsus (= *thyrsus*), a stalk, stem, iv. 129.

ūdus, damp, moist, ii. 111 : " Reliquum . . . confestim torreatur flagrantissimo in sole. Namque si paulisper udum maneat, acorem concipit."

ulna, lit. (1) the elbow ; hence (2) a measure of 6 feet, iv. 77.

umbella (dim. of *umbra*), lit. (1) a sunshade ; hence (2) an umbel ii. 156 ; iii. 57, 58, 78, 81 ; iv. 82, 159 ; (3) a corymb, ii. 174 ; iii. 32 ; (4) a corymb of capitula, iii. 10 ; iv. 39, 60, 62 ; (5) the pleiochasium of *Sambucus nigra*, iv. 184 ; (6) a thyrses, iv. 92 ; (7) a spicate inflorescence, iii. 30.

unguentarius, an ointment maker and dealer, i. 152 ; iii. 147.

unguis, the claw of a rose petal, i. 52 : " totiesque recentis rosas detractis unguibus immittito " ; i. 132.

uva, lit. (1) a grape ; hence (2) a bunch of grapes, i. 16 ; iii. 93 ; iv. 183 ; v. 2, 3 ; (3) a cluster of fruits of *Ricinus communis*, iv. 167 ; of *Bryonia dioica*, iv. 194 ; (4) a drupe of *Rhus coriaria*, ii. 117 ; (5) the uvula, i. 92 : " Tonsillarum et uvae inflammationes, anginaeque utiliter perunguntur " ; i. 148.

valens, lit. (1) strong ; hence (2) healthy : " Oleum quod ex immaturis olivis exprimitur, ad multos usus recte valentibus accommodatissimum."

valva, a leaf of a folding door, i. 121 : " Fama est ramos huius valvis fenestrisve impositos, veneficia depellere."

varius, variegated, ii. 181 : " Folia habet haederae, purpurea, varia, in quibus susquedeque albicant maculae."

varus, a skin eruption, pimple, i. 40 : " Simili modo fit balaninum oleum, quod repurgat maculas, lentigines, varos, et cicatrices nigras " ; i. 61, 77.

vasculum, a small vessel, i. 61.

vellere, to pull up, i. 7 : " Exigue fruticat, et cum radice vellitur."

vēna, the urinary passage, i. 1, 4 : " Venarum spiracula laxat " ; i. 48, 67, 73 : " Itaque ora venarum aperit " ; i. 184.

vendicare (= *vindicare*), to claim, i. 34 : " Oleum quod sylvestres olivae fundunt, vehementer astringit, et ad sanorum usus secundum sibi locum vendicat."

vēnōsus, fibrous, i. 16.

venter, the bowels, i. 141.

vēnus, sexual desire, i. 90.

vertebra, lit. (1) a vertebra of the spine ; hence (2) the verticillaster of *Labiatae*, iv. 36 : " In quibus, per institia, orbiculatae vertebrae ut in Marrubio spectantur."

vēsica, the bladder, i. 3, 123 : " Vesicae calculos comminuit " ; i. 150, 184 : " Gutturi autem, arteriae, renibus, vesicae . . . aptissimae."

vētus, lit. (1) old (opp. to young) ; hence (2) old (opp. to new), of long standing, chronic, ii. 199 : " Et contra veteres capitis dolores, caput eo cum aceto et rosaceo perfundi utile est " ; iii. 7 : " Radix convenit . . . veteri tussi " ; iv. 63 : " Vulnura glutinant. Veteraque ex melle, ad cicatricem perducunt."

vētustus, old, of long standing, chronic, iv. 65 : " Vetustis ulceribus, sicca efficaciter inspargitur."

vibex, a weal, i. 61 : " Vibices cicatricesque celerrime ad colorem reducit, ita ut saepe fallant."

vibrare, lit. (1) to shake, agitate ; hence (2) to emit, exhale, i. 97 :

"Cuius probatio est ut purpurae modo splendeat, fitque grave, ac validum odorem vibret."

villösus, clothed with fine hair-like roots, i. 10.

vindicāre, to protect, i. 149; iv. 116: "Vulnera recentia ab inflammatione vindicat."

virens, in the fresh or green state, i. 116: "Virentia folia tusa et imposita ignibus sacris medentur, et caeteris inflammationibus"; ii. 177: "Qua virente ad multa, perinde ad quae nos ruta, utuntur."

virga, a slender, rod-like or switch-like branch, iii. 38, 121 bis; iv. 105, 150: "Virgas emmittit cubitales singulari ramulo constantes"; iv. 160.

viridis, lit. (1) green (in colour); hence (2) green, fresh (opp. to dried), i. 159: "Cerasia ventri utilia sunt, si viridia sumantur"; i. 162: "Flos et viridis et siccus cataplasmatibus imponitur"; ii. 133; iv. 68, 116; (3) green, immature, i. 135: "succus expressus siccatur in umbra, niger ex maturo semine, subruffus ex viridi."

virus, lit. (1) a slimy liquid, slime; hence (2) venom, poison of snakes and other animals, i. 15: "Contra bestias quae virus eiaculantur, venenaque convenit"; iv. 27; (3) an unpleasant smell, i. 6, 13: "Damnatur candicans, scabra, hircinum virus redolens"; i. 83, 133; iv. 53, 164: "Caetera porrum imitatur, atque haerbaceum virus olet."

vitiāre, lit. (1) to injure, spoil, corrupt; hence (2) to adulterate, i. 21: "Sed varie vitiatur, misto ab aliquibus terebinthi, cypri, lentisci, balani unguento."

viticūlus, a slender switch-like or rod-like shoot, iv. 9, 13, 17, 84.

vitiligo, a cutaneous eruption, i. 108: "Vitiliginis emaculant"; i. 157, 184; iii. 85.

vitium, lit. (1) a blemish, i. 1; hence (2) a defect, i. 6: "Medefactum vendi solet, quod vitium ex eo deprehenditur, quod candida sit spica et squalida, nulloque pulvere obsita"; (3) an injurious effect, i. 3: "Quae . . . praeclusorum renum vesicaeque farctae vitia potu leniunt"; (4) an affection, complaint, disease, i. 6: "auxiliantur . . . renum vitiis"; i. 7: "Item adversus lienem, renum et vesicae vitia, et venenatos ictus ex vino."

vulsus (p.p. of *vellere*), lit. (1) torn from, i. 140: "Cutem a capite vulsam conglutinant"; hence (2) suffering from spasms or convulsions, i. 2: "Prodest . . . torminibus, vulsis, ruptis"; i. 22.

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XVIII—PRINCIPAL DECISIONS CONCERNING NOMENCLATURE MADE BY THE SIXTH INTERNATIONAL BOTANICAL CONGRESS. T. A. SPRAGUE.

The subject of nomenclature was discussed at three afternoon sessions of Section SYS at the Sixth International Botanical Congress, held at Amsterdam in September, 1935. The discussions were based on the "Synopsis of Proposals concerning Nomenclature" and "Preliminary Opinions concerning Nomenclature Proposals" which had been prepared by the writer in the capacity of Rapporteur général. Thanks to the excellent arrangements made by the Recorder, Prof. A. A. Pulle, and the tactful guidance of the President, Dr. E. D. Merrill, it was possible to complete the entire nomenclature programme during the three afternoons allotted to it, in spite of some of the discussions proving rather lengthier than had been anticipated. The Report of the Nomenclature Proceedings will appear in the first volume of the "Proceedings" of the Amsterdam Congress, and it will then fall to the Editorial Committee appointed at Amsterdam to prepare a supplement to the International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature. In the meantime it is thought that

the publication of the present summary of the principal nomenclature decisions at Amsterdam will be useful, especially to those botanists who were unable to attend the Congress.

1. General acceptance of the text of the International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature, ed. 3 (1935), as representing the decisions of the Fifth International Botanical Congress, Cambridge (1930).
2. Special acceptance of the date, Jan. 1, 1935, recommended (instead of Jan. 1, 1932) by the Editorial Committee of the International Rules, ed. 3 (1935) as the starting-point for obligatory Latin diagnoses of new groups of living plants (Bacteria excepted).—Syn. Prop. 29, Art. 38.
3. Addition to Art. 20 of a paragraph to the effect that the two volumes of Linnaeus, *Species Plantarum*, ed. 1 (1753) are treated as having been published simultaneously.—Syn. Prop. 16, Art. D 20.
4. Treatment of provisional names (*nomina provisoria*) as not validly published.—Prop. Brit. Bot. (1929), 16, Art. 44; Briq. Rec. Syn. 41, Art. 37 ter, amended wording, excluding the words "*seu eventuale*."
5. Treatment of alternative names (*nomina alternativa seu eventualia*) as validly published.—Example: The names *Cymbopogon Bequaerti* De Wild. and *Andropogon Bequaerti* De Wild., proposed simultaneously as alternative names for a new species described in Bull. Jard. Bot. Brux. 6, 8 (1919), are both treated as validly published.
6. Replacement of Art. 54, paragraph 2, by a paragraph to the following effect :—

"When, on transference to another genus, the specific epithet has been applied erroneously in its new position to a different plant, the new combination must be retained for the plant on which the epithet was originally based, and must be attributed to the author who first published it."—Syn. Prop. 39, Art. B 54, amended wording.
7. Textual amendment of Art. 60. The second sentence to read as follows :—

"The publication of an epithet in an illegitimate combination must not be taken into consideration for purposes of priority, except as indicated under Art. 61."—Syn. Prop. 46, Art. A 60 [This brings the text of Art 60 into conformity with Art. 61].
8. Addition to Art. 61 of a paragraph to the following effect :—

"When an author simultaneously publishes the same new name for more than one group, the first author who adopts one of them, or substitutes another name for one of them, must be followed."—

Prelim. Opin. 18, Art. A 61 [The same principle of selection is already embodied in Art. 56, where two or more names have been published simultaneously for the same group].

9. Addition to Art. 70 of a note to the following effect :—

Note 2 bis. "The liberty of correcting a name must be used with reserve, especially if the change affects the first syllable, and above all the first letter of the name."

"Example: The spelling of the generic name *Lespedeza* must not be altered, although it commemorates Vicente Manuel de Céspedes."—Syn. Prop. 52, Art. D 70; *Rhodora*, 36, 130–132, 390–392 (1934).

10. Rec. XLIII amended to read as follows :—

"Specific (or other) epithets should be written with a small initial letter, except those which are derived from names of persons (substantives or adjectives) or are taken from generic or vernacular names (substantives or adjectives)."

Additional examples: "*Schinus Molle* (Peruvian vernacular name), *Astrocaryum Tucuma* (Brazilian vernacular name)."—Syn. Prop. 55, Rec. B XLIII.

11. Art. 72, Section (1), to be replaced by the following: "A Greek or Latin word adopted as a generic name retains its classical gender. In cases where the classical gender varies, the author has the right of choice between the alternative genders. In doubtful cases, general usage should be followed.

"The following names, however, whose classical gender is masculine, are treated as feminine in accordance with historic usage: *Adonis*, *Orchis*, *Stachys*, *Diospyros*, *Strychnos*. *Hemerocallis* (m. in Sp. Pl.: Lat. and Gr. *hemerocalles* n.) is also treated as feminine in order to bring it into conformity with all other generic names ending in *-is*."—Syn. Prop. 58, Art. C. 72.

12. (a) Rejection of the principle of *Nomina specifica conservanda* by a majority of 208 : 61.—Syn. Prop. 18, Art. A 21, 21 bis.

(b) Appointment of a Special Committee to draw up a list of names of economic plants in accordance with the International Rules. This list may remain in use for a period of ten years.

13. A resolution was passed recommending the adoption by botanists of the standard-species (*species lectotypicae*) of Linnean generic names printed in International Rules, ed. 3, 139–143, unless there is clear reason for rejecting any species in favour of another. Any changes considered desirable should be communicated to the Secretary of the Special Committee for Phanerogamae and Pteridophyta, Miss M. L. Green, The Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

14. The list of Standard-Species of *Nomina Generica Conservanda* printed in International Rules, ed. 3, 143-146, was referred to the Special Committee for Phanerogamae and Pteridophyta.

15. The lists of *Nomina generica conservanda proposita* printed in International Rules, ed. 3, 118-138, Synopsis of Proposals, 66-73, and Preliminary Opinions, 25, were referred to the appropriate Special Committees appointed at Amsterdam.

16. Acceptance of the list of *Nomina familiarum conservanda* printed in Syn. Prop. 64-65.

17. The following four resolutions concerning *Algae* were adopted :

1. In describing new species of *Algae* special importance should be attached to the provision of illustrations and to maintenance of cultures of the species concerned.

2. The desirability of adopting further monographs as the starting-points of particular groups of *Algae*, as in the *Oedogoniaceae*, should be investigated.

3. A list of *Nomina dubia* of species, genera and families should be prepared, and also lists of *Nomina conservanda* and *rejicienda* of genera and families.

4. The desirability of retaining the Latin language for diagnoses of new *Algae* should be investigated.

18. All proposals concerning Mycology, submitted to the Amsterdam Congress, were referred to Subcommittees to be appointed by the Special Committee for *Fungi*.

19. Additions concerning Palaeobotany to be made to the rules and recommendations for the following objects :

1. To recognise as taxonomic groups, organ genera and artificial or form genera.

2. To ensure that the names originally given to detached organs or parts of plants shall only be used in their original signification, and shall not be employed in the designation of different organs, or of the plant as a whole.

3. To provide for the naming of an entire plant when it has been possible to reconstruct it by the association of its different organs.

4. To define how the names of the artificial genera are to be used.

5. To set up a permanent committee to consider the interpretation of the rules ; to adjudicate in cases of dispute or difficulty ; to draw up lists of *Nomina generica conservanda* ; and to make such further recommendations as may prove necessary, including rules for the determination of types.

20. Appointment of a Special Committee to report on the effects of the adoption of the proposed Art. A 19 and Appendix "IX," dealing with the rejection of certain works.—Syn. Prop. 15, 77-80.

XIX—MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

RETIREMENT OF MR. DALLIMORE.—William Dallimore, I.S.O., V.M.H., retired from the post of Keeper of the Museums on March 31st, having reached the age-limit after over 45 years' connexion with Kew.

Mr. Dallimore entered Kew as a student gardener on February 2nd, 1891. He was appointed Propagator in the Arboretum in 1892 and Assistant Curator (at that time called Foreman) in 1896. In 1908 he was transferred to the Museums as Assistant and became Keeper in 1926.

Mr. Dallimore's exceptionally wide knowledge of arboriculture has been of great service to Kew, especially in connexion with the planning and administration of the National Pinetum at Bedgebury, which he will continue to supervise during his retirement. His numerous friends will wish him many years of happy and useful activity.

DR. J. HUTCHINSON.—John Hutchinson, LL.D., F.L.S., Botanist in the Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, has been appointed by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries to be Keeper of the Museums in succession to Mr. Dallimore.

MR. H. K. AIRY-SHAW.—Herbert Kenneth Airy-Shaw, B.A., Assistant Botanist in the Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, has been appointed by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries to the post of Botanist as from April 1st, 1936.

CHARLES G. MATTHEW.—Surgeon-Captain Charles Geekie Matthew, M.B., C.M. died from heart-failure on January 11th, after a short illness, at his home in Perthshire. Joining the Royal Naval Medical Service in 1889 he saw a great deal of service in eastern waters and spent a large part of his spare time in collecting ferns. He visited Japan, China and Malaya in 1903-4 while Staff-Surgeon on H.M.S. Eclipse, and again in 1906-7 on board H.M.S. Monmouth he visited Japan, China, Malaya, the Philippines and Honolulu. In 1908 he published privately a pamphlet of 35 pages entitled "Notes on the Ferns of Hong-Kong and the Adjacent Mainland." Matthew retired from the Service in 1909 but during the winters of 1911, 1912 and 1913 he returned to Malaya to continue his botanical collecting. During the War he served with the Dover Patrol and afterwards retired to Perthshire where he remained until his death.

His fern collections, amounting to 2,000 sheets, which are very complete and particularly well prepared, were presented by him to Kew in 1928.

F. BALLARD.

Rock Garden Plants.*—Mr. Clarence Elliot, whose extensive knowledge of rock plants and uncanny eye for a good species are well-known to all horticulturists, has written a volume in which

* By Clarence Elliot. Edward Arnold & Co., London, 1935. Pp. 328. Illustrated.

these characteristics are given full play and which will be warmly welcomed by all rock garden enthusiasts. It is illustrated by photographs, including one of Mr. Elliott's alpine lawn (a rock garden feature of his own invention), and by a beautiful coloured frontispiece of *Androsace strigilosa* by Barbara Elliott.

In the preface written in July, Mr. Elliott expresses the hope that the difficulty of the changing of well-known horticultural names will be met by the preparation of a list of such names to be used "for all time." This hope was partially met at the International Botanical Congress at Amsterdam, where it was decided to prepare a list of the *correct* names of well-known economic plants, to stand unchanged for ten years. This should go a long way towards mitigating the nuisance, to pure and applied botanists alike, of changes of well-known names necessitated by the Rules of Botanical Nomenclature.

Hooker's Icones Plantarum.†—The fourth part of vol. 3 of the Fifth Series, published in December 1935, is of exceptional interest. It includes double plates of three distinct tree *Senecios* from Kilimanjaro, namely *Senecio Johnstoni* (t. 3288), *S. kilimanjari* (t. 3289) and *S. Cottonii* (t. 3290), all of which passed for many years under the name *S. Johnstoni*.

A fourth double plate (t. 3295) is devoted to a new genus *Hintonia* (*Rubiaceae*—*Condamineae*), comprising four species referred previously either to the related genus *Portlandia* P. Br. or to *Coutarea* Aubl. (*Cinchoneae*). All are natives of Mexico or Guatemala. *Bowvardia capitata* and *B. cataphyllaris* (tt. 3296, 3297) are new species discovered during the last few years by Mr. G. B. Hinton in the Temascaltepec district of Mexico. *Basanacantha echinocarpa* (t. 3298), originally described under the name *Randia echinocarpa* by Sessé and Mocino, is now adequately figured for the first time from abundant material collected by Mr. Hinton in the States of Mexico and Guerrero, where the shrub is known by the vernacular name "Cirian Chino." The globose fruits, densely covered with "emergences" of different sizes and shapes, have a fantastic appearance suggesting galls or small witches' brooms. The seed, which is imbedded in pulp, is edible, while the shell of the fruit is used medicinally.

Gentiana salpinx (t. 3299) is a remarkable species of the section *Pneumonanthe*, with handsome red tubular flowers and exserted anthers. Originally collected by Ehrenberg in the Temascaltepec district of Mexico in 1831, it was rediscovered in the same area just a century later by Mr. G. B. Hinton, who has found it in several different localities. Equally of interest from another point

† "Hooker's Icones Plantarum or figures, with descriptive characters and remarks, of new and rare plants selected from the Kew Herbarium." Fifth Series. Edited for the Bentham Trustees by Sir A. W. Hill, K.C.M.G., Sc.D., F.R.S., Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; Honorary Fellow, Kings College, Cambridge. Vol. 3, Part 4 (London, Dulau & Co., 1935). Price 10s.

of view is *Cephaelis potaroënsis* (t. 3300), a shrub with groups of three white flowers subtended by vivid orange bracts, apparently confined to the valley of the Potaro River in British Guiana. Few travellers have failed to notice it, and dried specimens have been accumulating for many years, but it was not until the large blue fruits were collected by Mr. T. G. Tutin in 1933, that it was possible to assign the shrub to any known genus and to describe it as a new species. It and the related *Cephaelis Duckei* from the Amazons region may possibly constitute a new subgenus of *Cephaelis* or even an independent genus. Another new tropical American species is *Cuphea Hintoni* (t. 3294), which together with *C. avigera* Robins. et Seaton forms the basis of a new section *Ornithocuphea* (Koehne) Bullock. This section is characterized by the possession of a long straight ascending spur-like "disk," which owing to being adnate to the calyx in its lower half has been previously overlooked.

The Balkan peninsula is represented by five plates, the most outstanding depicting *Brachypodium serpentini*, a new species discovered on serpentine rocks in Albania by Messrs. Alston and Sandwith in 1933, and of which additional material including mature caryopses was obtained by them in 1935. In vegetative characters *B. serpentini* bears a distinct resemblance to certain species of *Festuca*, more especially those of sect. *Variae* Hack., the caespitose habit, the anatomical structure of the leaf-blade, and the entire sheaths of the innovations being characters often met with in *Festuca*. The inflorescence, on the other hand, is that of a typical *Brachypodium*, and the caryopses possess the same elongated linear hilum, while the starch grains are simple and rounded and thus characteristic of the subtribe *Brachypodinae*. The new species is made the type of a proposed new section *Brachypodium* sect. *Festucopsis*.

The other Balkan species are mainly of phytogeographic interest. *Geranium aristatum* (t. 3276) has a somewhat limited distribution from Thessaly to the southern parts of Albania. *Cephalorrhynchus glandulosus* (t. 3277), one of the *Compositae-Cichorieae*, has a remarkable discontinuous distribution: originally described from Asia Minor, it has since been discovered in Albania and Banat. *Solenanthus scardicus* (t. 3278), one of the *Boraginaceae-Borageae*, is another of Messrs. Alston and Sandwith's discoveries in Albania. It was originally found by Bornmüller in N. Macedonia. *Allium Bornmuelleri* Hayek (t. 3279) is figured from material gathered in South (Greek) Macedonia by Alston and Sandwith. This may possibly be specifically distinct from the plants from North (Serbian) Macedonia to which the name *Allium Bornmuelleri* was originally given.

Four plates are devoted to Australian grasses. Under t. 3283, *Heterachne abortiva*, there is given a key to and an enumeration of the three species and one variety now recognized, one new species, *H. Baileyi*, being described. The genera *Heterachne* and *Ectrosia*, which were placed by Hackel in the tribe *Festuceae*, are now transferred to the *Eragrosteae*. In Australia the species of *Iseilema*

(tt. 3284–3286) are collectively known as “Flinders Grass,” but they have also been called “Landsborough Grass.” From an economic point of view, they are exceedingly valuable to sheep- and stock-owners in the drier and warmer parts of the Australian continent. Under t. 3286 is given a key to and an enumeration of the nine Australian species of *Iseilema*, six of which are described for the first time.

The remaining plants figured include *Costera cyclophylla* (Ericaceae–Thibaudieae) from Sarawak (t. 3281); *Jasminum pellucidum* (t. 3282), a new species, first collected in Sarawak by Hose, and subsequently found there in other localities by Mr. P. W. Richards and by Mr. and Mrs. Clemens; *Asplenium paucijugum* (t. 3287), a new species, segregated from *A. longicauda* Hook., and recorded over a wide area from French Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Gold Coast and St. Thomas, to Uganda, Tanganyika Territory and Madagascar; and three related species of *Barleria* (Acanthaceae) from Tropical Africa, namely, *B. tetraglochin* (t. 3291), a new species from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, originally discovered by Major Aylmer and figured from material collected by Mr. J. E. Dandy, *B. proxima* Lindau (t. 3292), from Abyssinia and British Somaliland, figured from material collected by Mr. J. B. Gillett, and *B. quadrispina* Lindau (t. 3293), from the same area, also collected by Mr. Gillett.

Botanical Magazine.—The final part (part 4) of vol. 158 was published on Nov. 25th and contains the dedication to Sir William Wright Smith, together with his portrait. The following plants are figured: *Rhododendron Prattii* Franch. (t.9414), a fine white-flowered member of the *Adenogynum* subseries of *Taliense* from Szechwan; *Gurania malacophylla* Barb. Rodr. (t.9415), from the Upper Amazons, the female flowers—the male flowers having been figured previously (t.8085); *Gentiana ornata* Wall. ex Griseb. (t.9416), a native of Nepal; *Myrtus obcordata* (Raoul) Hook. f. (t.9417), one of the three species of this genus occurring in New Zealand; it hybridises freely with *M. bullata* Soland. ex A. Cunn (t.4809); *Pelexia maculata* Rolfe (t.9418), described from a cultivated plant probably from Venezuela; *Rhododendron mallotum* Balf. f. & Ward (t.9419), native of Upper Burma and Western Yunnan; *Ornithogalum montanum* Cyr. ex Ten. var. *platyphyllum* Boiss. (t.9420), from Syria, Iraq and Persia; *Coleus Frederici* G. Taylor (t.9421) a fine blue *Coleus*, formerly placed in a new genus *Neomullera* by Briquet, from Angola; *Leycesteria crocothyrsos* Airy Shaw (t.9422), a yellow-flowered species introduced by Kingdon Ward from Upper Assam, where it is known only in one locality; *Prunus cornuta* (Wall. ex Royle) Steudel (t.9433), a native of the Western Himalaya, and *Aconitum Forrestii* Stapf (t.9424), a handsome species apparently confined to the Lichiang Range in S.W. Yunnan, China.